FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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WEATHER AND TRADE.

Every day's observation presents illustrations more or less significant, of that provision in the system of the universe, by which local and temporary evils and inconveniences are either rendered tolerable, or become neutralized, or are even made conducive to the ultimate advantage and benefit of those whom their operation most immediately menaces. The spirit of the Divine assurance is wider than the literal import of the promise, and justifies us in the trust that the same all-pervading goodness which restrains the overwhelming waters within their bounds, will preserve the race likewise from destruction by plague, pestilence, or famine. Wherever sickness prevails to the extent of disabling a community from supplying its own wants, thither the sentiment of humanity carries its heroic votaries, and the contributions of the benevolent are forwarded in ample abundance to sustain them in their self-sacrificing labors. If scarcity and want are felt in any quarter of the globe, ships freighted with food are despatched to the scene of distress; and the sufferings of hunger are appeased, and the frightful doom of starvation averted, by a hand that takes no recompense from those to whom it extends relief. Thus the very evils that we are prone most to deplore, are made occasions for the exercise of liberal-hearted charity, which tends to cement the fraternity of the human family, and to hasten the establishment of the reign of peace and good will upon the earth.

In the seeming caprices of the seasons, the like principle of compensation is ever discernible. To judge from the frequency of complaints, it would appear that there was never any good weather in the world. That which prevails at the moment is very commonly regarded as the least propitious possible for the occasions that its influences are considered to affect. The extreme severity of the present winter and spring,—for both are present, striving to maintain a simultaneous existence, like old age tightening its grasp upon the fruits of toil and becoming daily more exacting in its assumption of control, as if wealth and power grew precious as the capacity for using them decreased, while youth expectant waits, beguiling the wearisome delay with contemplation of a glowing future—both winter and spring are present, and their severity has been deplored as depressing to trade, because obstructive of communication and intercourse.

But if the closing of rivers, and the burying of railways under snow drifts, have retarded the opening of trade, the influences which produced that effect here, operating in other sections of the country, promise to give it a resulting activity and expansion that will more than compensate for any such temporary inconvenience. We make no account yet of the expected effect of the snow upon the soil to multiply the products of the coming harvest. A more certain advantage has already come to be realized, in the rise of the Southern rivers. The melting of the snows on the mountains has infused a fresh life blood into the arteries of trade, and given new vigor to its sluggish courses. On it bounds with exulting flow, bearing seaward the products of the land, in steamers as richly freighted as were ever Venetian argosies whose owners were princes. The vast supplies of cotton and Western produce reaching the Gulf ports, have created a demand for transportation that may be expected to tax the capacity of all the shipping that can be chartered, and secure a large return of profits to its proprietors. The effect of bringing into market the large accumulations of the great staple of trade kept back till now by the shallowness of the Southern waters, will be felt nowhere with more invigorating influence than in the business of this city. Our merchants are to a great extent the factors through whom its exchange for foreign commodities is conducted, and thus and in other ways our interests and prosperity are intimately connected with the activity which the swelling of the streams will impart to the movement of the Southern product.

Last summer we had occasion to notice the successive complaints, which began in spring to lament the backwardness of the season, expressing apprehension lest there should not be warm weather enough to ripen the corn; and then found fault with summer, because it was so dry as to make it uncertain whether seed would germinate or sprout thrive; and when the rains came, it was thought too wet; and a little later, the intense heat threatened to scald the soaked grain. But the result then proved, as doubtless it will now, and as it always will, in view of the broadest estimate of its effects, that the weather was the best we could have had. Such has been the experience of the world in all time. "I never remember," said that shrewd humorist Dean Swift, a century and a half ago, "any weather that was not too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry; but however God Almighty contrives it, at the end of the year 'tis all very well."

Journal of Commerce.

Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D.—We are much pleased to learn, through a friend, that the reports so extensively circulated by the papers in regard to the health of this gentleman, have been very much exaggerated. He is at present enjoying very good health, and his late attack was only worth mentioning on account of its duration. The Dr. has many friends and admirers in his native State, (North Carolina,) which has always been the theme of his praises, and her welfare the subject of his thoughts. We know that our numerous readers in that State, will join with us in wishing him long years of happy usefulness in his sphere in New York.—*Pet. Express.*

A correspondent of the Winnesboro' (S. C.) Register nominates Millard Fillmore for President, and John M. Morehead, of this State, for Vice President.

A LONG JOURNEY.—A correspondent of the Charlotte Whig says, "On yesterday, the 3d day of March, 1856, I received a letter by mail which was mailed in Columbus, Geo., on the 1st day of March, 1850, containing a duplicate check for $500; just six years getting to this place and three years after the death of him who wrote said letter."

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

DIVORCE MADE EASY.

We have frequently seen in the German, and occasionally in the English papers of our own city and of New York, advertisements which indicate very singular ideas among some of the Germans in this country relative to our laws of divorce. There can be no question but that they believe it to be not only a *free* but also a very *easy* country, so far as the dissolution of the tie matrimonial is concerned. If Meinherr Hans Michel gets tired of his *frow* Katarina or desires to exchange her blue-eyed obesity for the lither charms and quicker glance of some Yankee damsel, he waits till Katarina has gone to spend a day or two with a friend, and then bolting off to a newspaper office, inserts an advertisement something like the following:—

ELOPED FROM HER HUSBAND, BED AND TABLE, yesterday, KATARINE MICHEL, of ——. The undersigned requests said Katarine to return home within twenty-four hours, or he will consider himself as divorced from her by *law*.

HANS MICHEL.

There, if that isn't a cheap and easy route to single blessedness, we should like to know what is? No bother with lawyers, no going to court, no boring around the Legislature—the entire Gordian knot formed by the silken tie being readily disposed of by the short cut of a four shilling advertisement. We assure our readers that we have not exaggerated the case. "There is no deception, ladies and gentlemen." We have met with three different advertisements of the above nature, from as many different parties, within a few weeks past, and presume from this that the opinion prevails very generally among a certain class of Germans that a divorce may be had for the expenditure attendant on the insertion of an advertisement. This view of the American law being thus to a certain degree prevalent among the husbands, it can hardly fail that the wives have the same belief, and we consequently cannot refrain from expressing our pity for these poor better halves who must live in continual fear lest their good man should prove themselves anything but good by sending them out some fine morning and getting a divorce *a vinculo* or *mensa et thoro*—the degree of the divorce being established, we presume, upon the will of the advertiser.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

We have always been more than half inclined to what is called "Woman's Rights," but since the following case has been submitted, we are non-committal. We feel sorry for poor Josiah Wilson, but as "misery loves company," he may console himself with the fact that there are thousands of other men in the same situation. Hear him just after marriage:

Let whistling winds in fury blow,
Of coming clouds and storms foretelling;
Let falling leaves and falling snow
Be capering round my little dwelling;
It matters not a whit to me,
My heart is light as any feather;
I'll content and happy be
While I and Betsey dwell together.
I find her such a loving wife,
With cheeks as red as roses blooming,
She is so good—so kind to me—
She speaks so pleasant and so clever.
I'm sure we ne'er would disagree
If she and I should live forever.

A WEEK LATER.

One week elapsed—and what a change
Comes o'er the spirit of my dreams;
My Betsey's actions are so strange,
No one can tell how odd it seems.
She says she's "born for higher spheres
Than patching clothes and washing dishes;"
She claims "her rights," and I have fears
I'll have to gratify her wishes.
She writes and reads the whole day through—
And worse than all she's getting jealous;
Now, what on earth it's best to do—
What course to take will some one tell us?

ANOTHER WEEK LATER.

O for a lodge in some thick wood!
Some lonely spot I'll seek for quiet;
I'll write my life, (if understood)
Some mortal man may profit by it.
I've been abused and knocked about—
Been blowed up—jawed without discretion,
And from my house she's turned me out,
That I might know she claimed possession.

THE LATEST.

Whereas, my husband, Josiah Wilson, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, (ahem!) as I will pay no debts of his contracting. BETSEY MARIA WILSON.

Earthquake at Jeddo.—On the 11th of November, at 10 o'clock P. M., a violent earthquake occurred at Jeddo which destroyed one hundred thousand dwellings, fifty-four temples, and thirty thousand inhabitants. Fire broke out at the same time in thirty different parts of the city. The earth opened and closed over thousands of buildings, with their inhabitants. The shock was severe at Simoda. Although the distance from Jeddo to Simoda is but sixty miles, it appears that no official account of the earthquake had been received at the latter place at the time of the sailing of the schooner Page, Dec. 10. The news was obtained through the Dutch interpreter. The Japanese seemed to attach but little importance to the catastrophe. The inhabitants of the portion of the city destroyed were forewarned of the disaster, and many of them escaped. The buildings of Jeddo are chiefly of one story, and constructed of very light material. The temples of worship, however, are lofty, and in some instances are constructed of heavy masonry.

A Fast People.—An earthquake occurred at Jeddo, in Japan, on the 11th of November, and fifty-four temples, 100,000 houses, and 30,000 inhabitants were destroyed. On the 10th of December no official account of the destruction had been received at Simoda, only sixty miles distant, though some tidings had been obtained through the Dutch interpreter; and it is stated, naively enough, that the Japanese seemed to attach but little importance to the catastrophe. This is one of the best illustrations of the philosophy with which we bear other people's misfortunes that we remember to have read.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 17.—Schr. Lamont Dupont fm N. Y. 18.—Br Brig Devonshire fm Bermuda, Brig Mary McRae fm Rio de Janeiro.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1856.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Western R. R. Co. was held in this town on Monday last, and continued by adjournment till yesterday.

Col. John McRae presided, with Mr. John M. Rose as Secretary.

An interesting Report was presented by the President, Charles B. Mallett, Esq., portions of which we expect to publish, probably in our next. It contains much to encourage our citizens to persevere manfully and energetically in the great work which they have undertaken, and on which their hopes of prosperity so materially depend.

A committee appointed on that part of the President's Report relating to the Wilmington subscription, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the Stockholders have seen with much satisfaction the interest manifested by the citizens of Wilmington, as expressed in their resolutions at a town meeting held on the 27th ult., relative to the construction of the Western rail road, and hail with pleasure their declaration that the work is "eminently a State work, and of the highest importance to the town of Wilmington as well as that of Fayetteville."

And it being reported to this meeting by the Board of Directors, that the sum of $36,300 has been subscribed by citizens of Wilmington, payable in other rail road stocks at their par or nominal value, and that further similar subscriptions may be obtained in that place. And that the subscribers thereto are willing that such subscriptions shall be considered as conditional, only to be accepted as actual subscriptions in case the Company shall be unable to obtain sufficient cash subscriptions to complete the work. Therefore,

Resolved, That the President and Directors be authorised to obtain such further conditional subscriptions of that kind as may be practicable; holding them as a dernier resort, to be made absolute only on the failure of such Legislative or other aid as may be necessary. And that the question of their reception as absolute subscriptions shall be referred to some future annual or called meeting of the Company, whenever the occasion for its decision shall arise.

The following resolution, submitted by another committee to whom the President's report was referred, was also unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, the reasonable expectations entertained by this Company, of material aid from the proprietors of the Coal and other lands on Deep river, have not been realized. Therefore,

Resolved, That the President and Directors be requested to open negotiations with any one or more of such proprietors, touching the route and terminus of the road; and in case of failure to arrive at some satisfactory result, that they be requested so to locate the road as to reach the coal region in the shortest practicable distance, leaving its continuation into and through the coal region to the liberality and interest of the owners of property therein.

And the following was also unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the President and Directors be requested to publish as much of their Report as they may deem important, together with any statistical or other information in relation to the Coal on Deep River, and attach to the same a correct map or drawing of the Coal Region, the course of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers from the Gulf to Fayetteville, the country between the Gulf, Egypt, and Fayetteville, showing also the line of the Western Rail Road.

C. B. Mallett, Esq. was re-elected President, by a vote of 1377 to 10 scattering; and Mr. John M. Rose was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer by a vote of 1348 to 3 scattering.

The old Board was re-elected, as follows, there being a few scattering votes:—

Geo. McNeill	1416	J. H. Cook	1276
A. J. O'Hanlon	1379	T. S. Lutterloh	1275
Wm. McLaurin	1369	H. L. Myrover	1259
A. A. McKethan	1356	D. G. McRae	1210
W. T. Horne	1351		

The meeting was a very harmonious one, the discussions presenting a hopeful view of the success of the enterprize.

Good News from Deep River.—We learn from a letter received this morning from Mr. Cassidey, one of the directors of the C. F. & D. R. Navigation Co., that the steamer J. H. Haughton was at Haywood's landing with *Coal*, Flour, Corn &c. and expected to leave for Fayetteville and this place on yesterday the 17th inst.

There were a large number of bidders for the contract for the completion of the works which were to be given out on the 15th inst. The Engineer and all interested were in fine spirits, under a belief that our long cherished and sanguine hopes of this enterprise are soon to be realized.

Hip! hip!! hip!!! Hurrah!!! bring out the big guns, and let us be ready to give the "Haughton" a "feu de joie" on her arrival at our port with the first cargo of native black diamonds.

Wil. Herald.

We understand that the Haughton arrived here yesterday afternoon, with a cargo of coal, flour, &c.—*Observer.*

LOOK OUT FOR UNSIGNED WILMINGTON BANK BILLS.—We understand that there were sheets of unsigned Bank of Wilmington bills to the amount of $280,000 in the cars that were destroyed near Weldon; and that some of them were picked up and are in circulation. The Wilmington Herald mentions that two $5's were passed in that place. The notes were $5's and 10's. It is quite probable that the notes will be filled up by some counterfeiters.

STUMPING THE STATE.—The Asheville Spectator proposes that the candidates for Governor at the ensuing election shall be requested not to canvass the State. The Wilmington Herald objects and goes for a thorough canvass.

COTTON.—The receipts are still increasing. They amount to 2,612,658 bales, against 1,758,261 last year. Increase 854,397.

MR. DONELSON.—It was not until a day or two ago that we saw the following in the Richmond Whig as a part of Mr. Andrew Jackson Donelson's speech to the American Ratification meeting at Baltimore:—

"Mr. Donelson alluded to his course as editor of the Washington Union, stating that he had done injustice to Mr. Fillmore, in supposing him to have been a co-operator with Mr. Seward on the slavery question. Time had shown that Mr. Fillmore was in good faith devoted to the great effort to get rid of slavery agitation. The consequence is that the Seward or Black Republican party of the North is more opposed to Mr. Fillmore than to any other man in the Union.

"Mr. Donelson said that he had made the *amende honorable* to Mr. Fillmore as soon as he saw that he was true to the Constitution and the Union, that he was willing to do justice to the South as well as the North—and that he was in fact, firm enough to resist the higher law doctrines brought to bear against the execution of the fugitive slave law."

The more we have seen and reflected on it, the more we are surprised at the association of Mr. Donelson on the ticket with Mr. Fillmore, and that any friend of Mr. Fillmore's, and particularly any Whig, can think of voting for him, (Donelson.)

But if we had no other objection to him, the above extract from his speech would furnish an insuperable one. The speech is utterly inconsistent with the facts—facts so notorious, and of such recent occurrence, that Mr. Donelson must have presumed greatly upon the public credulity and ignorance to suppose that his statements would pass current.

Before Mr. Fillmore became President, by the death of Gen. Taylor, the whole country knew that he and Seward were utterly hostile to each other. It was known in Washington before that event, and became known generally throughout the country soon after it, that Seward had in some unaccountable way obtained the ear of Gen. Taylor, and was controlling his administration, not only in its appointments but in its policy on the slavery question, against the South. The New York appointments, numerous and lucrative as they always are, were given to Seward's tools in defiance of every influence that Mr. Fillmore could bring to bear against them. This was all known to the country during the year 1850; and no man in Mr. Donelson's position as editor of the leading Locofoco paper in Washington, during the year following, could possibly have been ignorant of it.

When Gen. Taylor died, a number of appointments of Seward men, made by him in New York, were revoked by Mr. Fillmore, who substituted sound national men in their stead. This fact was notorious; and yet Mr. Donelson would have the public believe that "he supposed Mr. Fillmore to have been a co-operator with Mr. Seward on the slavery question!" and that that was the reason of his abuse of him in the "Union"!

But Mr. Donelson tells us that "time had shown" Mr. Fillmore's good faith, and that he, Mr. Donelson, had made the *amende honorable* as soon as he saw that he was true to the Constitution and the Union. Is this so? Is it not directly in opposition to the facts? Let us see.

Mr. Fillmore became President on the 9th of July 1850. This was during the pendency of the Compromise Measures, embracing the Fugitive Slave Law, of 1850. Mr. Fillmore at once proved his devotion to the Constitution and the Union, not only by his action in regard to appointments, but by cheerfully and actively furthering those great measures of peace and safety which were perfected within three months after his accession to the Executive chair, and which received his hearty approval, in defiance of the open and powerful hostility of Mr. Seward, with whom Mr. Donelson professes to have considered Mr. Fillmore as a co-operator.

But we have still more conclusive testimony of the utter inaccuracy of this pretence now set up by Mr. Donelson. Dates are important in this matter. Mr. Fillmore became President in July 1850. During the succeeding three months he signed the several Compromise acts of that year; and in October following, the Washington Union, then under the editorial charge of Mr. Ritchie, complimented Mr. Fillmore warmly for having answered a question put to him by an ex-Senator, whether he would execute the fugitive slave law, in the emphatic words, "to the very letter, sir; to the very letter, whatever may be the consequences." This reply Mr. Ritchie said "was worthy of the palmiest days of Old Hickory himself." Again the Union gave Mr. Fillmore credit for having declared that "he was determined to execute faithfully the fugitive slave law, and would appoint no man to office, who might be called upon to assist in the administration of that law, who would not zealously co-operate in its execution." And further, that "the President declared that the law should be executed at every hazard—even at the risk of blood." This is the spirit alone, said Mr. Ritchie, in which the Union can be preserved.

It was the spirit in which Mr. Fillmore *acted*, too, when he subsequently ordered out the whole forces of the United States at Boston in the celebrated Burns case.

It was not until six months after this high compliment to Mr. Fillmore by Mr. Ritchie's Washington Union, that that paper passed into the hands of Mr. Donelson, viz: on the 15th of April 1851. In the month of May following, Mr. Donelson described Mr. Fillmore as no better than Sumner and Rantoul, those Massachusetts abolitionists who violently denounced the fugitive law which Mr. Fillmore approved and executed; with much more abuse of the same sort.

Mr. Donelson's abuse of Mr. Fillmore *commenced*, therefore, *after* Mr. Fillmore had proven himself true to the constitution and the Union. When did he make the *amende honorable?* And where is the evidence of it? When was this great discovery made by Mr. Donelson, and when his *amende* published? If we mistake not, it has all happened since Mr. Donelson himself received the nomination for Vice President. Or if it have a date anterior to that event, it has escaped our attention, and we call upon his friends to point it out.

In addition to all his sins against Mr. Fillmore, it cannot be forgotten that Mr. Donelson was unsparing in his abuse of the Whig party—and that for this there has been no *amende honorable*—not even a twelfth hour repentance.

Our brother Whigs, who adhere to the good old faith, will not wonder that we hesitate to go blindfold for a ticket having on it such a name. They will not wonder that we desire to see a conference of the Whig party, to determine upon some course by which we can have associated with Mr. Fillmore, on our ticket, some great and good name, some name worthy to be coupled with that of Millard Fillmore; some name worthy to succeed him in his high office, should he be elected to it and die—some man, come from what party he may, that a good Whig may vote for without a blush.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.—Nearly every Locofoco or "American" paper that comes to us, takes particular pains to impress upon the public that the Whig party is dead and buried—that all the old issues are obsolete—that upon the new questions presented, men may array themselves, for or against, without the slightest sacrifice of principle or change of party faith. This is to drum up recruits. But if these papers believe what they say, how is it that Democrats, who, (the old issues being obsolete,) take sides in favor of the new, are denounced by the Locofoco press as *"renegade democrats"?* How is it, that Whigs, (the Whig party being dead,) who take sides against the new issues, are denounced as *"renegade Whigs"?* How is it that the Observer, which clings to the good old Whig party and its principles, turning neither to the right nor the left in the struggle as to who shall have the offices, is attacked as *intending* to abandon those Whig principles, (which are said by its assailants to be dead,) for no other reason than that it has not already done so?

Our brethren of the press should be more careful. It is very plain to calm observers that there is a fib out somewhere.

VERY KINDLY DONE.—It is pleasant to acknowledge a disinterested kindness, handsomely performed. It contrasts so favorably with the selfishness of mankind generally. We have an instance of this in the Salisbury Watchman, received this morning, which has copied an article from our last Thursday's paper, in which we spoke of the loss of five subscribers, &c. &c., and then adds as follows:—

"We copy the above for two or three reasons. 1st—Because the report that the Observer has lost 500 subscribers had reached this place. 2d—Because it is sensible and candid. 3rd—Because it shows the feelings which influence an experienced and independent editor, in regard to his course.

"We had heard the story of the *Observer's* losses; but our experience in such matters enabled us to decide at once how much credit to give it. It turns out about as we expected."

So it seems our anticipation that 5 would be magnified into 50 or 500, has been verified, to the utmost limit. It might be curious to trace the rise of this Salisbury report—to inquire *who* it was, so overflowing with interest in the affairs of the Observer, that attended Stanly Superior Court, and then started this 500 "black crows" story in Salisbury. But the poor fellow doubtless had his object, and will have his reward. We have no wish to know him. There would be some pleasure in knowing his opposite, the Editor of the Watchman; and we hope to enjoy it some day.

BRIDGE BURNT.—A friend informs us that on Thursday morning last, a small rail road bridge about a mile east of Hillsborough was burnt, supposed by a spark from the locomotive of the down train. The up train came along soon after and was near running into the stream, and would inevitably have done so but for the warning of a gentleman living near, who posted himself near the spot, to give notice. With remarkable energy and despatch, workmen were immediately obtained and the bridge was again up by Saturday afternoon, so that the train passed over it.

DREADFUL CALAMITY.—On Saturday night last, about 9 o'clock, the steam ferry boat that plies across the river Delaware between Philadelphia and Camden, took fire, in the middle of the stream. Owing to the quantity of floating ice, it was long before she could be got to shore, and in the mean time from 30 to 50 persons, out of about 100 on board, are supposed to have perished in the flames or in the water, into which they threw themselves to avoid the fire. Miss Sallie Carman was last seen with her clothes in a blaze. She and 16 others are known to have perished and 20 or 30 more are missing. 16 bodies have been taken out of the water. Many were rescued out of the water by other boats which went to their assistance.

DISASTER AT SEA.—The ship Great Duke, from New Orleans for Liverpool, loaded with cotton and corn, was wrecked on the 9th ult., and went entirely to pieces. The captain and 29 of the crew were lost. The chief mate and two of the crew only were saved.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr Douglas, from the committee on the Territories, reported a bill authorizing the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government preparatory to admission into the Union, when they shall have the requisite population.

Mr. Clayton spoke relative to the British construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and Central American affairs generally, reiterating the opinions previously expressed by him. The Senate then passed several river and harbor bills and adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, the Kansas question was discussed till the adjournment.

Mr. Paine, of North Carolina, presented a bill to continue the reopening of the communication between Albemarle Sound, North Carolina, and the Atlantic ocean.

The Salisbury Herald nominates Haywood W. Guion, Esq., of Lincoln, as the American candidate for Governor.

A NEW SCHOOL BOOK.—"A Botany of the Southern States," by Professor Darby, of Alabama, has recently been published by Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., who have entered extensively into the publication of School Books by Southern Authors, designed for the use of Southern Schools. They are the publishers, it will be remembered, of the "North Carolina Readers," Nos. 1 and 2 by Professor Hubbard of the University, and No. 3 by Calvin H. Wiley, Esq.

Of the Botany, the first part, 200 pages, is devoted to Structural and Physiological Botany and Vegetable Products, and the second part, 400 pages, to Descriptions of Southern Plants, arranged on the Natural System.

The work, together with Messrs. Barnes & Co's publications generally, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. See advertisement.

THE UNIVERSITY.—It is stated that the Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, has been invited by the Senior Class, by a unanimous vote, to deliver the Valedictory Sermon at the next Commencement, (in place of Archbishop Hughes, declined,) and that Matt W. Ransom, Esq., the late Attorney General, has consented to deliver the Annual Address before the Literary Societies.

The Americans in Paris had a grand celebration of Washington's Birthday. Among the Managers was Duncan K. McRae, Esq., of this town, U. S. Consul. They had 400 to 500 guests, many of the most eminent noblemen of Europe, including Lord Clarendon and five other members of the Peace Congress.

Western N. C. Rail Road.—Contracts on a portion of this Road have been let out, and the notes of preparation for beginning the work, are heard in many places. In a few days more, the line between this place and Statesville, will teem with laborers, and the work will go on in earnest.

The estimated cost of this Road from here to Statesville, we learn is near $20,000 per mile—the grading, not including bridges and masonry, being about $10,000 per mile.

It is a propitious fact worthy of note, that the Contractors are satisfied with the terms offered by the Board of Directors, and will go to work with a hearty good will. Messrs. Fisher & Simonton who have taken several sections along the line, commenced work the next day after the letting, with 125 hands.—*Salis. Watchman.*

Mr. John Sadlier, M. P.—The following letters were written by the late Mr. John Sadlier, M. P., a few hours previous to his committing suicide:

"Saturday Night.

"I cannot live, I have ruined too many. I cannot live and see their agony. I have committed abominable crimes unknown to any human being; they will now appear to light, bringing my family and others to distress—causing to all shame and grief that they should have ever known me. I blame no one, but attribute all to my own infamous villany. * * * and hundreds of others are ruined by my villany. I could go through any torture as punishment for my crimes. No torture could be too much for such crimes, but I cannot live to see the tortures I inflict upon others. J. SADLIER.

Gloucester Terrace, Feb. 16, 1856.

Dear Robert,—To what infamy have I come, step by step, heaping crime upon crime, and now I find myself the author of numberless crimes of a diabolical character, and the cause of ruin and misery and disgrace to thousands—aye, tens of thousands! Oh, how I feel for those on whom all this ruin must fall. I could bear all punishments, but I could never bear to witness the suffering of those on whom I have brought such ruin. It must be better that I should not live. No one has been privy to my crimes. They sprung from my own cursed brain alone. I have swindled and deceived without the knowledge of any one. Stevens and Norris are both innocent, and have no knowledge of the fabrication of deeds and forgeries by me, and by which I have sought to go on in the honied hope of retrieving. It was a sad day for all when I came to London. Oh, that I had never quitted Ireland. Oh, that I had resisted the first attempts to launch me into speculation. If I had had less talents of a worthless kind, and more firmness, I might have remained as I once was, honest and truthful, and I would have lived to see my dear father and mother in old age. I weep, and weep now, but what can that avail? J. SADLEIR.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. March 17 and 19.—Strs. Rowan and Fanny, with passengers, and goods for H & E J Lilly, Ray & Pearce, F Fries, M C Lamont, J O Boon & Co, Snow Camp Co, Hyslop & Steed, B Rose, H L Myrover & Co, B Pierce, T J Johnson, G McNeill, P P Johnson, Troy & Marsh, Cook & Johnson, J H Hall, C Lutterloh, S W Tillinghast & Co, R Gray, S A Phillips, J A Pemberton, J & T Waddill, D Clark, P Crow.

Lutterloh's Line. March 17, Str Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for E Shultz, E A Vogler, A Vogler, F Fries, A J O'Hanlon, G McNeill, O A Kelln, W M Carver, J T Foulkes, Snow Camp Co, Morrison, Richardson & Co, Beaver Creek Co, P P Johnson, T J Johnson, Dr B Robinson, J N Smith, H L Myrover & Co, Heaven & Bynum, B Rose, Hyslop & Steed.

ENGLISH SENTIMENT.

The Lord Mayor of London gave a grand Banquet at the Mansion House on the 27th ultimo in compliment to Mr. Buchanan, on the eve of his departure from England, although our Minister was prevented from availing himself of the honor by an invitation to dine with her Majesty the Queen on the same evening. There were present at the Lord Mayor's dinner, however, all of the large and distinguished company invited to meet Mr. Buchanan, and a number of excellent speeches were made, all of them, when any references was made to our country, in harmony with the object of the banquet and respect for the United States. We copy for the gratification of our readers—for the expression of kind sentiments must be acceptable to all men—the remarks of the Lord Mayor and some of his guests towards the United States.—*Nat. Int.*

The Lord Mayor, in prefacing a toast, "the Canada Club," expressed the great pleasure it would have afforded him, and he was sure that company also, to have been honored with the presence of his Excellency the American Minister that evening, and to have testified to him how deeply the inhabitants of that metropolis, and indeed the entire British nation, felt interested in the uninterrupted maintenance of the most friendly relations between this country and that great kindred people on the other side of the Atlantic whom Mr. Buchanan had so worthily represented during his sojourn in England. [Cheers.] His Excellency, however, had addressed to him on Monday a very kind letter, explaining that a gracious summons to attend the hospitable board of no less a personage than the Sovereign of the country would necessitate his absence from that gathering. Every true-hearted Englishman scorned to harbor any unworthy feeling of jealousy of the greatness and prosperity of transatlantic kinsfolk. On the contrary, bound together as the two peoples were by the ties of a common origin, common traditions, similarity of institutions, and the most intimate commercial relations, the rapid growth and development of the United States excited universal feeling of rejoicing and pride in the hearts of the English nation, [cheers;] and whatever big words of defiance might, from time to time, be heard across the wide ocean which separates the two cognate communities, and however those words might be more or less faintly echoed by some on this side of the water, there could be no doubt that all who understood any thing of the extensively ramified and reciprocal interests of England and America must be firmly persuaded that the most perfect terms of amity were essential to their mutual welfare, and that a warfare between them would be most disastrous to both, and nothing less than a species of fratricide. [Cheers.] Therefore he could have wished that Mr. Buchanan had been present that evening to hear the sentiments of friendship that would have been expressed on all sides towards himself and his country, as he would in that case have been enabled to convey with him to the United States, to which he was about to return, the assurance that it was the sincere desire of that important commercial community that nothing consistent with the maintenance of our national honor should be left undone to insure a settlement of our differences with his country without a recourse to the dread arbitrament of the sword. [Cheers.]

The Lord Mayor concluded by proposing "the health of Mr. Robert Gillespie and prosperity to the Canada Club," which compliment was acknowledged by Mr. Gillespie.

The Lord Mayor rose to give "the House of Lords," associating with the toast the name of Lord Elgin, upon whom he pronounced a high panegyric for his successful administration of the Government of Canada.

Lord Elgin returned thanks, and in the course of his remarks said that he rejoiced at the conjunction of the Canada Club and the name of the American Minister in the speech of the Lord Mayor, because he had always desired that our possession of the British Provinces on the American continent should be a bond of union instead of a source of jealousy or dissension between England and the Government of the United States. He trusted that Mr. Buchanan would carry back to his countrymen his invaluable testimony to the universal desire of the people of the United Kingdom to continue upon the most friendly and peaceful terms with them. [Cheers.]

Mr. R. Cobden responded on behalf of the trade of that city. The honorable gentleman remarked that there was great appropriateness in connecting the name of Manchester with a festivity to do honor to the American Minister. That city had contributed as much as any town in the kingdom to our wealth and power as a nation and to our reputation in the eyes of the world. It was almost as much an American city as it was an English one. Its industry was that of the 1,500,000 of circumjacent population dependent on the regular supply from America of that fibre about 25,000 bales of which per week were required to afford them employment and the means of subsistence. The United States, on the other hand, lay under almost an equal obligation to the producers of this country. The news conveyed to New York by every steamer from England is eagerly expected by thousands; and if those tidings speak of prosperity here, a thrill of sympathy was awakened throughout the States as quickly as the electric telegraph could speed its welcome message. If the burden of the intelligence was disaster or gloom to Europe, a corresponding feeling rapidly overhung like a pall every town and village of the Union. This was not a thing to be deplored; it was, according to his doctrine, rather to be rejoiced at. The interdependence of different countries was God's own ordinance, free trade was the international law of the Almighty; and where he heard of impious threats and foolish bluster being interchanged between countries so intimately related and mutually dependent as England and America, he said, "What God has joined together let no man nor body of men dare to put asunder." [Cheers.]

It was to be regretted that Mr. Buchanan was not there to witness the fervor with which every friendly syllable uttered in regard to his country was echoed by that great assembly. No rational man in England encouraged the exhibition of a spirit of menace or hostility towards America. Their sentiments towards that great country were of friendship and admiration. This he said in no spirit of servile adulation of our transatlantic kinsfolk. We could not elevate their character and power in the scale of nations without indirectly claiming credit for ourselves. America owed, and must ever owe, her distinguishing characteristics to this country. No doubt she had her faults, but of all colonized countries in the world she was the one which had almost closely imitated the failings of the parent State.

During his travels he once asked an enthusiastic American lady why her country could not rest satisfied with the immense unoccupied territories it already possessed, but must ever be lusting after the lands of its neighbors? Her somewhat remarkable reply was, "O! the propensity is a very bad one, I admit; but we came honestly by it; for we inherited it from you." [Laughter.] There was, he thought, a great deal of truth in that answer. The greatest difference between the two countries consisted in this—that a great deal more care was taken of the ladies in America that in England and a great deal less care of the men. [A laugh.] If the respect shown to the fair sex was a true criterion for estimating the chivalry of any country, certainly, in the present case, the palm must be conceded to America in regard to that amiable quality. [Hear and a laugh.] In illustration of this American characteristic he might mention that when in Boston, United States, on the anniversary of the American Declaration of Independence, he was anxious to gain admission to a church where one of their most distinguished orators was to deliver a political address appropriate to the occasion. The beadle who guarded the door steadfastly refused him access until the Corporation had arrived; and on his (Mr. Cobden's) remarking, after waiting some time that other persons were being admitted while he was excluded, the beadle naively replied, "Oh! but these gentlemen have ladies with them and you have none; but if you bring a lady with you I will let you in also." [Laughter.] After adducing further examples of the same national trait, and likewise illustrating the carelessness evinced on American railways and elsewhere as to the safety of the sterner sex, the honorable gentleman concluded by comparing the occasional quarrels between England and the United States to the internal disputes of a private family, which might indeed produce slight temporary estrangements, but were sure to end in increased friendliness and warmer endearment. The two branches of the great Anglo-Saxon family in this respect were like Dr. Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith. The doctor would abuse poor "Goldie" himself whenever he pleased, but he would not allow any one else to do so. [Laughter.]

CAUTION.

The following circular has been issued by S. Jewett, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Wilmington, and we publish it in order to put our community on their guard:

BANK OF WILMINGTON, N. C., March 14, 1856.

Dear Sir:—At the time of the disaster on the Seaboard Railroad, the 10th inst., Adams' Express Company had in charge four thousand blank impressions, each, of the tens and fives of this Bank, which, on the destruction of their freight car by fire, were scattered in all directions. Many of the notes were not at all burned—how many it is impossible to tell. We have succeeded in recovering very few. Many of them will no doubt be fraudulently filled up and put in circulation.

After issuing five thousand impressions of each of these plates, ($300,000,) we changed the style of the red letters. The red letters of the first issue are *straight* at top and bottom; those of the last issue (lost notes) are of *curved* outlines entirely—their *position* on the *ten* is changed—in the first issue the T. and N. are above the signatures—in the last, these letters are placed lower, and cross the signature lines.

On the five the difference is only in the *form* of the red letters—on the first issue it is straight at top and bottom; on the last it is of *curved* outlines entirely.

Of this last we have issued of the tens 300 impressions, No. 5,001 to 5,300—and of the fives 200 impressions, No. 5,001 to 5,200—in all $16,000.

We ask your co-operation in withdrawing these as soon as possible, from circulation. We hope the distinctive mark of the red letters, and a vigilant police, may, in a measure, save the community from imposition.

We shall change the face of our next issue entirely. Respectfully yours,

S. JEWETT, Cashier.

The Bank of Deep River.—We learn that application will be made to the next session of the Legislature of this State, for a Charter of a Bank bearing this name, more particularly for the accommodation of this section of the State.

Asheborough Bulletin.

The N. C. Railroad.—A friend in Graham has furnished us with the following statement of the leading articles sent from the depot at Graham, during the five months ending the 29th of February:

Domestics, 104,519 lbs.; Flour, 1,900 bbls.; Wheat, 3,391 bushels; Tobacco, 30,110 lbs.; Brandy, 9,980 gallons; Dried Fruit, 639 bushels; Onions, 22 bushels; Cabbages, 13 dozen; Butter and lard, 1,271 lbs.; Corn Meal, 995 bushels.

Hillsborough Recorder.

A Negro Killed.—On Tuesday last a boy, the property of Alfred Hargrave, Esq. of Lexington, was killed by the falling of a tree. Other negroes were engaged in cutting down the tree, and when it commenced falling, the boy was warned to get out of the way, but in the excitement of the moment he ran in the wrong direction, and the tree falling on him, he was killed almost instantly.

Lexington Flag.

Norfolk Indignant.—The citizens of Norfolk, Virginia, have held a public meeting to express their disapprobation of the onerous taxation upon their merchants in the late tax bill, (an increase of one hundred per cent.,) and their indignation at the refusal of the Legislature to allow Norfolk the privilege of connecting with the works now in process of construction on State account, the Central line, including the tunnel and the Covington road. The proposition has been broached of asking to have Norfolk and the circumjacent counties attached to the State of North Carolina.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.

Senators from Kansas.—The Democrat has a letter from Topeka, dated the 8th instant, stating that the Free State Legislature of Kansas has in joint convention elected Hon. A. H. Reeder and Hon. James H. Lane United States Senators. Mr. Reeder was elected on the first and Mr. Lane on the second ballot. Each received 38 votes out of 56 members present.

Barnum in court.—Mr. Barnum was examined before Judge Hoffman, in the Supreme Court, on Friday, and made a full statement of his affairs. This supplementary chapter in his biography will be read with much interest. He frankly answered every question put to him, and professed his willingness to do any thing the Court might order him, if in his power, to discharge his liabilities. He estimates that he was worth half a million clear of the world in June last, but that he has been fraudulently made liable for $454,000 by the Jerome Clock Co. He does not consider himself a bankrupt, however, as he hopes to pay all his personal debts. The Clock debts he repudiates, "because some of the holders of these debts were the very persons who induced him, by fraudulent representation, to endorse the paper; others bought the paper at 25 to 26 per cent. discount, knowing that he had given his name without receiving a farthing's value."

New York Express.

The Galveston "News" says it appears to be pretty well ascertained now that the late severe cold weather has killed the lemon trees down to the roots, and also many of the orange trees, though some of the latter do not appear to be much injured.

GREAT CRIMINALS—MAKING HASTE TO BE RICH.

The gigantic enterprises undertaken in modern times by private corporations have had the effect of promoting frauds of an equally stupendous character. The almost unlimited confidence which is, of necessity, reposed in those who are selected as best qualified to conduct great operations, opens to them temptations so many, and so strong, as to be almost irresistible to the class of men whose peculiar genius best adapts them to take the lead in such enterprises. All vast schemes involve in their initiation the expenditure of large sums of money, and partake in a greater or less degree, of a speculative character. They may, or may not prove, as the future shall determine, of great public benefit; but the leading principle which governs them all is private emolument. In choosing the men to carry out the details of such projects, regard is less frequently paid to their moral character, than to their real, or supposed business capacity. Hence it sometimes happens—and the wonder is that the instances are so rare—that the active and ardent nature of these energetic individuals, leads them to undertake more than they can effect, and to cover up errors of judgment, by a series of frauds, of a light character at first, but growing darker and darker as they become more and more involved, until, in the end, they are overwhelmed by the magnitude of the crimes they have committed, and the desolation they have wrought.

It has been laid down as an axiom that ill-gotten gains are never permanent. The very facility with which they have been acquired, leads to their lavish expenditure. "Easy come easy go," is one of those pithy proverbs in which the wisdom of all ages is reduced to an essence. The fortune which a man derives from honest industry has a very different value from that which has been gained by base means. The slow process of accretion has taught him the virtue of prudence. He is conscious of having earned his riches by daily toils and nightly vigils, and while he looks with justifiable pride at the difficulties he has surmounted, he has too profound a consciousness of the labors he has undergone, to scatter with a wasteful hand the wealth he has thus accumulated.

The men who have least to lose are generally those who are most daring in their speculations. If they fail, they do but fall back into their original position—if they succeed, they well know that the voice of the world will applaud their boldness, and overlook the hazard of the enterprize. So in regard to acts of a graver character. The impunity with which the first violation of law has been committed, stimulates the criminal to attempt a second, and a third. The necessity of covering up previous frauds leads to the commission of others. As his affairs grow more complicated, the cunning and caution which veiled his first steps in crime are forgotten in the feverish excitement of his perilous career, and he staggers onward, with a sort of drunken recklessness, until the ground he has ceaselessly mined suddenly gives way beneath him, and he falls into the gulph, dragging, perhaps, with him, as in the case of Sadlier, hundreds of innocent victims.

But the race of great criminals neither began nor died out with John Sadlier. We have ourselves given to the world a few specimens of a similar kind; inferior, perhaps, in some respects, yet occupying social positions equal to his, and enjoying at one time the public confidence to quite as extensive a degree. Even now, we fear, in this fast age, and within the limits of the United States, there are many who are sowing wind to reap the whirlwind. In the inordinate haste to get rich, there are numbers of individuals, of all ranks and professions, who are disposed to pay but little respect to the laws of "meum and tuum," and in the excitement of anticipated success are ready to dare that terrible ignominy which yet lies in the bosom of the future. Are these men happy? We answer no! Emphatically no! That sweet peace of mind which waits upon an honorable career has deserted them forever. Thir card-board reputation may fall to pieces at any moment. Sleeping, or waking, they are beset by manifold fears. The hearty greeting of a betrayed friend sounds like the voice of an accusing angel. They feel that the sleuth hounds, generated of their crimes, are following on their track, and, sooner or later, will drag them to the dust. The law is not the only Avenger, nor death the most awful of punishments. He who enters upon a course of crime bids a long farewell to earthly happiness. From that moment he has devoted himself to the Furies, and those unseen but ever present avengers of wrong, faithfully fulfil their mission. To the agony of the rack exhausted nature puts a limit; but to the mental agony of the undetected criminal there is no cessation. The splendour by which he may be surrounded does but remind him of the means by which it was obtained. The smiles of a confiding wife have no charms to soothe the terrors by which he is haunted. He looks at the innocent faces of his children and shudders at the time when they shall turn pale at the guilt of their father. The blessed sunshine is a curse; for by its light his crimes may be discovered. The night is hateful because it is then the accusing spirit sums up the fearful account which has been registered against him. Each recurring day brings with it constant anxieties, tremors, alarms. A strange voice in his halls calls the heart up into his mouth; a touch from behind in the street, shakes him like a palsy. Wine affords no permanent relief; company no solace. Bearing the intolerable burthen of a secret which the lightest accident may divulge, he stands isolated in the midst of his associates, self-accused, and self-condemned. The higher his position the greater will be his fall, and in proportion to his capacity for appreciating what is just and honorable, the more intensely painful will be his consciousness of degradation.

Balt. Patriot.

Repentance and Restitution.—Some ten years since the Ætna Insurance Company of this city paid a claim, on what was deemed conclusive evidence of its justice; but it now appears to have been a gross swindle upon the Company. The guilty party has been a wanderer since the period of the fraud, and recently returned from California; says he could not wipe from his mind the recollection of his guilt, and desired to return the illgotten money, with strong assurances of penitence for his wrong acts. The Company acknowledge the receipt of *twenty-seven hundred and fifty dollars*, in this public manner, for the benefit and imitation of others who may have possessions fraudulently obtained, to act in like manner.—*Hartford Courant.*

The Pork Trade of the West.—The Price Current publishes full returns from the Pork Trade of the West, also the shipments East. The increase in the number of hogs packed over last year, is 343,000 head—increase in weight equal to 229,000 hogs. The increase in the shipments East during the season by the various rail-ways and the lakes amount to 155,000 head.

Quack medicines by the thousand Barrels.—The statistical returns of Providence, Rhode Island, show that two patent-medicine establishments in that city render the enormous product of 1,000 barrels and 432,000 bottles of medicine, to the amount of $700,000.

THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

Extracts from the Report of the President, to the Annual meeting, March 17th, 1856.

This being the Annual or Charter meeting of the Stockholders in the Western Rail Road Company, the President and Directors beg leave to submit the following brief history of the events of the past year, and to report what has been done towards the completion of this important work.

The work was not commenced until the 27th August. At that time the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th sections, extending from the western boundary of the town to within a short distance of Little River, were sub-let by the Contractors, and the work has been pushed on with as much vigor as circumstances would allow.

The work done and material furnished, under the old contract, amounted to $13,135 12.

The work done and material furnished, under the present contract, to the 1st inst., amounts to about $22,000.

Some 6 miles of the road has been graded, and the trestle work across the Mile Branch is all raised and nearly ready for the track.

It may not be amiss to urge upon delinquent stockholders the importance of meeting their engagements. A subscription list is simply a compact between all the signers; each one promises to all the others that he will pay the amount opposite his name, when called upon. Each one thus owes it to himself, and to his co-signers, to meet their calls promptly; and he who does not, is certainly deriving an advantage over his co-signers, which was not contemplated in the compact.

Doubts have existed in the minds of some as to the success of this work; and it is feared that these doubts have been used by some as an excuse for non-payment.

It is hoped that these doubts have all been removed, and that every one is now convinced that the road will be built; but should there yet be one lingering doubt, the very best way to remove it is to pay up.

But there can be no doubt about the success of this enterprise. The quality of the Coal now *known* to exist on Deep River is superior to any yet discovered in this country; the quantity of it is beyond the consumption of a century, and it is nearer to tide-water than any other bituminous coal in the United States;—consequently, it can have no competition in the markets on the Atlantic coast.

The development, then, or the bringing into market of this vast deposit of wealth, is of vital importance to Fayetteville, to Wilmington, to the whole Cape Fear country, yea, to the whole State of North Carolina. It is pre-eminently "*the State Work*," and the people of the State should never be satisfied until it is fully developed;—and how can it be better developed than by the opening of our road?

At the Coal Fields, the track of the road and the mouth of the shafts will be on the same level; the coal is *dumped* from the shaft-tub into the cars. 40 miles of rail road (with an easy grade) brings it to fine navigation, 50 miles more brings it to tide-water. For expedition, for certainty, and for economy, no other channel can compete with it. But that the State may derive the full benefit of the development, it is to be hoped that other channels will be opened—the road cannot take it all.

It has been asked, "How is Fayetteville to be benefited by this road? The people of Fayetteville have very little interest in coal lands, and the amount of trade from Deep River will not justify the building of a rail road. If the road is to stop there, how can we be benefited at all in proportion to our outlay?"

The road is *not* to stop at the Coal Fields. The West and the North West are now calling loudly for an extension, and it will be extended.

But suppose it did stop at the Coal Fields. Look for a moment at the benefit to be derived by Fayetteville. By the roads already built, the products of the West (which formerly found a market here, affording our merchants a profitable trade, and the means of creating exchange on New York,—a fund as valuable to our Banks as the same amount in specie,)—are now carried, on the one side to Virginia, and on the other to South Carolina. Now build this road, and we are within two hours of the mines. To develop the mines, a population of from five to twenty thousand will spring up there. We are the nearest to them, and our trade with them will not be inconsiderable. But our great advantage is in this: Every ton of coal that is raised and shipped will cost the owner of the mine, in labor and transportation, at least $3, and this has to be paid here in North Carolina, and in this section of North Carolina. And how is that money obtained? Why by draft against the coal shipped to the North and negotiated through our Banks. Now suppose that our road, or that the road and river together, transport 1,000,000 tons per annum, (and this is a very low estimate,) we have the handsome sum of $3,000,000 added to our exchanges.

And who can estimate the benefits to result from such a state of things? Our Banks, fortified by a large amount of exchange and secure of a circulation for their notes, would ease up the screws, (which are now down to the last thread, and almost rusted there,) money would become easy, enterprise would wake up, and, with the coal and iron from Deep River, and the shell marl from Cape Fear for a flux, (in the place of lime,) Furnaces, Foundries, Rolling Mills, Shops and Factories would spring up in all directions, and thus adding value to the raw material by the amount of labor bestowed on them, would again increase our exchange, and again enable us to go on further and further in the path of progress, until old Fayetteville—our good old Town—shall regain her former position.—the first town in North Carolina!

Deeply impressed with the importance of the work, and anxious for its speedy completion, the Board requested the President and one of the Directors (Mr. Geo. McNeill,) and James Banks, Esq., to visit Wilmington, Raleigh and other cities, and solicit subscriptions.

At Wilmington we were kindly and courteously received. The Mayor called the leading business men together, and we had a very pleasant and interesting meeting. A resolution passed at that meeting shows the interest they feel and the importance they attach to the work.

They regretted that they could give us no money, nor promise us any just now; but, anxious to give us some earnest of their intent, they proposed to transfer to our Company some of their stocks in other roads. Highly appreciating their good intentions, and believing, it the best they could do, we agreed to accept their subscription, subject however to the action of our Stockholders, and with the understanding that they would not be accepted if we could do better in any other way. A subscription was then started, and we obtained 363 shares ($36,300,) in stock of the W. & Weldon, W. & Manchester, and North Carolina roads; and were assured that if we could make such subscriptions available, we could get as much more.

At Raleigh, very deep interest in the work was expressed by leading men, and it is believed that we may yet get some subscriptions there from those interested in the coal fields.

The Board have caused to be sent to N. York some 8 or 10 tons of coal from Egypt, and Mr. J. P. Brown (of the firm of Brown & DeRosset,) has promised to use his best efforts in bringing it to the notice of capitalists. And to aid in this, and as being useful in other respects, it is suggested that the next Board of Directors be requested to have published, at an early day, some geological reports of the coal region, and to attach thereto a map of the Coal Fields, and of the country between them and Fayetteville, showing the line of the Western Rail Road.

In conclusion, the Board feel warranted in saying to you, Take courage—go on; do for yourselves, and others will soon aid you: say that the road can, must, and shall be built!

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Spring Goods for 1856.

B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW OPENING, a large and well selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Among which may be found for the Ladies,

Black and colored Silks; Silk Tissues and Bareges; Challies and Battiste Brilliantes; Printed Lawns; Jaconets and Organdies; Jaconet, Swiss, and Plaid Muslins; Embroidered Swiss Muslin; Edgings and Insertions; Collars and Undersleeves; Embroidered Flirts; Corded, Cactus, Grass, and Whalebone Skirts; Crape, Silk, and Straw Bonnets; and a large and handsome assortment of French, English, and American Prints; Gloves; Hose, &c.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN.

Cloths, Fancy and Black Cassimeres; Vesting, White, Brown and Buff; Linen Drills; Irish Linen; Drab D'Ete; Farmer's Satin; Farmer's Drill; Moleskin, Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; and a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes: Umbrellas and Parasols, Bleached and Brown Shirting and Sheeting, and every variety in the Yankee Notion line, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at Wholesale or Retail.

B. F. PEARCE,
Late Pearce & Ferguson.

Hay St., Fayetteville, March 19, 1856. 88-tf

Town papers copy.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE are receiving our Spring and Summer supply, consisting of a very large and general assortment of Gents', Ladies', Boys', Misses', and Children's Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes, with a large assortment of Servants' Shoes.

—ALSO—

Trunks; Calf, Goat, Lining, and Binding Skins; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Pegs, &c.

Which we offer very cheap for Cash, or on time to prompt customers.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

March 20, 1856. 87-6w

SOUTHERN BOTANY,

By JOHN DARBY, *of Alabama; designed for Schools and Colleges in the South.* Price $1.50.

TEACHERS desiring a copy of the above work for examination, shall have it sent to them by mail, post paid, on the receipt of the above price, by

A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers,
51 and 53 John Street, New York;

Publishers of Davies' Series of Mathematics,
Willard's Series of Histories,
Parker's Series of Philosophies for Schools,
Bartlett's Series of Philosophies for Colleges,
Monteith and MacNally's Series of Geographies,
Clark's English Grammar.

Sold also by E. J. HALE & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 14. 87-5t

NEW FIRM.

WE have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of CULBRETH & PARKER, for the transaction of the general DRY GOODS AND GROCERY BUSINESS, at the old stand of B. Culbreth & Co., at Cedar Creek.

B. CULBRETH.
C. O. PARKER.

March 19, 1856. 88-2tpd

SUPERIOR

TEAS,

In the Original Half Chests,

IN BOXES, of 6 AND 12 POUNDS, AND IN METALIC PACKAGES, OF ¼, ½, 1, 2 & 4 POUNDS,

FOR SALE BY

Jenkins & Co.,

(ORIGINAL INVENTORS OF THE METALIC TEA PACK,)

Wholesale Dealers in Teas only,

N. W. corner of Market and Ninth Streets,

Philadelphia.

☞ Teas in Metalic Packs put up in half Chests, containing a variety of both Black and Green, to suit buyers.

Printed Lists of Prices, Terms, &c., furnished by mail to all who order them.

All Teas warranted to please, or no sale.

One and same price and terms to all, and one only.

Half Chests of Black contain about 35 lbs., and of Green about 50 lbs. each. 88-6tpd

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire interest of Jacob Senneff, in the Manufacturing of

Steel and Cane Reeds, Cotton and Worsted Heddles, and Manufacturers Finding Business,

Will continue at the Old Stand, No. 72, North 3d Street, one door below Cherry, Philadelphia.

JOHN H. STOCKTON, } J. H. STOCKTON & CO.
JOHN M. MITCHELL, }

☞ Mendenhall's Loom Findings made to order.

March 1, 1856. 88-3mpd

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

DRUGS,

Medicines, Dyes, Glass, &c.

THE Undersigned are opening for their Spring Sales a fresh assortment of all goods in their line, both domestic and foreign.

In offering their stock, they are enabled by important changes in their business to assure to Cash and prompt 6 months' Buyers BARGAINS in all descriptions of their goods,—the quality to be strictly as represented.

Physicians have an opportunity of selecting from our Stock the most RELIABLE and POPULAR Pharmaceutical and Chemical preparations at reduced prices.

Druggists, Merchants, and buyers generally will find a large supply, comprising all new and approved remedies; standard Patent Medicines, fashionable Perfumery, Toilette preparations, &c., which will be furnished of the best quality and at the very lowest prices.

Catalogues of prices furnished when desired, and an examination of our stock solicited.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 100 N. 3d St., Philadelphia.

March 10. 85-2mi

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.

Successful Treatment of Hernia!



THIS article, from its extreme neatness and lightness, *weighing only three ounces*, and its *successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hernia*, has won for it the highest praise from Physicians, both in this country and in Europe, over the heavy, clumsy Truss heretofore worn, for Rupture. It has no superior in the treatment of Hernia. Forwarded per mail free of charge. Single Truss $5, Double $8. State which side is affected; and size around Hips.

We also manufacture Trusses of all descriptions, from infant to an adult in size. Elastic Lace Utero-Abdominal supporters (for falling of the womb,) highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. They do not chafe the hips as those constructed with steel springs which makes them very unpleasant to wear.

Elastic Net Stockings, for Varicose Veins, Dropsical Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Weakness at knee and ankle joint. This is a very superior article, and highly recommended by physicians. Instruments for Curvature of the Spine, Club-Foot, Weak Ankles in Children. Suspensory Bandages, and also all descriptions of Instruments and Bandages manufactured for diseases that require mechanical aid for their relief.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Trusses
No. 32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia

Oct. 16, 1855. 45-6m

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I deem it my duty to correct an error into which you have fallen with respect to the passage of the law, in the "Revised Code," making it penal to pass or receive Bank bills of a less denomination than three dollars, by which censure is attempted to be cast upon the gentlemen who prepared the code. I can do this with the more propriety because I was not, and am not now, an admirer of that work, and determined, as soon as I examined the printed copy laid upon the desks of the members, not to give it my support, believing, as I did, that it was executed in a manner different from what was intended by the Legislature.

The policy of issuing small bills, (under the denomination of five dollars,) was *fully discussed* in the House of Commons, by some of the ablest men in it. All the banks chartered and rechartered at the last session, were prohibited the issue of any bills under *five* dollars. In the discussions upon this question, it was *clearly and distinctly* stated to the House by some member of the committee on the Revised Code, (I think Mr. Dortch of Wayne,) that the committee had incorporated in the chapter on Currency the provision making the passer and receiver of a bill of a less denomination than three dollars liable to indictment, and to a penalty to any one suing for it. It was distinctly stated that it was intended to apply to the Bank of Fayetteville and the Greensborough Company, both of which institutions were regarded by the House, whether justly or not, as having committed a fraud upon the Legislatures which granted their charters. In this opinion I entirely concurred with the House. The section prohibiting the Public Treasurer from receiving in payment of public taxes the bills of any bank issuing bills of a less denomination than three dollars, was also announced as being incorporated in the new code. In fact, all the legislation on the subject of small notes was distinctly enunciated and discussed in the House. I am not mistaken in this, because I was not a member of the committee on the Revised Code, nor did I ever converse with any member of the committee, or with either of the gentlemen who prepared the Revisal, on this subject, and obtained my knowledge only from what occurred in the House, and I was perfectly aware of the passage of these laws, and have very frequently spoken of it before the appearance of the "Revised Code." You will find no mention or reference to these things in the journals of the House as the discussion took place when the House was in Committee of the Whole, and while considering the various bank bills before the Legislature. The proceedings of the Committee of the Whole, as you are aware, do not appear in the journals.

Whether any thing was said in the Senate on this subject, I do not know.

As regards the reason why the Legislatures of 1850 and 1852 did not pass the bills directing the Attorney General to institute process against the bank of Fayetteville, to vacate its charter for issuing bills under three dollars, I have heard this, amongst other reasons, assigned: The then Attorney General (B. F. Moore, Esq.,) was applied to to institute proceedings against the bank. This he declined doing unless directed to do so by the Legislature. And the matter was not pressed before the Legislature, because Mr. Dobbin, then a member from Cumberland, pledged himself to induce that bank to cease their issues of small bills. I have heard, also, that he endeavored to fulfil his promise, but failed to do so. Whether these things are true, can be ascertained by reference to these distinguished gentlemen. I have no *personal* knowledge of the matter.

You will pardon me for saying, that I think you do the last Legislature great injustice in this matter. Every bank chartered in North Carolina is *expressly prohibited* from issuing bills of a less denomination than three dollars, except the bank of Fayetteville. The bank of Fayetteville does not claim that it is *expressly* authorised to issue small bills: it only claims that it is not prohibited from issuing them. That the power is doubtful is admitted by seeking the advice of counsel, and only acting when that advice is received. The bank is exercising a power, it is perfectly certain, the Legislature never intended to grant. It is opposed to the uniform policy of the State as declared for the last twenty years. Whatever, therefore, might have been the opinions of the members of the Legislature, they were bound to endeavor to enforce that policy by restricting as far as they could, without violating private rights, the action of the bank of Fayetteville. The evil effects of the example set by the bank were already felt. The same course of reasoning which justified its action enabled the Greensborough Company to issue bank notes, and the Farmers' bank of Elizabeth city and Greensborough followed suit, though acting clearly against law. It was time that some action should be taken to check the evil. This action was prompted by the strongest bank advocates in the Legislature. Mr. Outlaw, the champion of the bank party in the House, was the leader of the attack on small notes.

I regret that this measure, calculated and intended to drag some of the specie from the banks for the use of *our people at home*, should be opposed with such bitterness by journals as conservative as yours has always been. I fear that your articles, of such acknowledged ability, calling upon our Northern brethren to submit to a law of Congress, will be deprived of somewhat of their proper weight, when the same paper contains a declaration of your intention to refuse obedience to a law of your own State, and calling upon all good citizens to aid you in setting it at defiance. I fear that you regard this as an attack on Fayetteville, and smarting under what you conceive a disposition on the part of the Legislature to do injustice to your town, you have lost your usual calmness and good judgment, and have denounced the "assembled wisdom," acting under the prineiple that "no good could come out of Nazareth." In this too, you are mistaken. There was no hostility on the part of the majority of the Legislature to Fayetteville. For my own part I supported every measure you asked for with all the influence I could exert. But I think it can easily be shown that Fayetteville is to blame for failing to obtain assistance from the Legislature if she has any just cause of complaint. I do not mean that your members were to blame, for I take pleasure in saying that I *know* they did their duty.

I do not write this with a view of getting into a controversy or as evincing a willingness to take up the cudgels for the "Assembled Wisdom," but simply of stating that its action upon the subject of small notes was well considered and that there existed in that body no hostility to Fayetteville.

A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 17, 1856.

DISEASES OF A PULMONARY CHARACTER,



PREVENTED, AND AN ELEGANCE OF FIGURE ACQUIRED, by those who have weak, contracted chests, and are round or stoop shouldered, by wearing "VANHORN'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER OR ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACE, adapted to adults of both sexes," and invaluable for children when growing, to improve their form. They are light and elastic, and interfere with no style of dress. The gentleman's Brace answers as a substitute for suspenders. Size required in inches, around the chest and waist; forwarded per mail, free of charge. Ladies' and Gents' $3. Children's $2 50.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.
32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia.

Oct. 16, 1855. 45-6m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1856.

THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—See the extracts from the President's Report, in another column.

COAL.—The Wilmington Herald mentions the arrival of 15 hogsheads of coal "just received by steamboat from Egypt on Deep River." This is slightly inaccurate. The coal is from Egypt, but it was wagoned to this place and sent hence by steamboat. And it should be stated that it is a movement by, and at the expense of, our Rail Road Company, the object being as stated in the Report of the President, which we publish to-day.

This kind of coal is well known here, having been in use in furnaces and grates for some years; but it is desired to exhibit it in New York to the gas makers.

THE CURRENCY.—We cheerfully give place to the communication of "A Member of the House of Commons," not only because of the statements which he makes, but also because of our respect for him as an old friend, and as one of the most distinguished members of the Legislature. We ask the reader to turn to it, and afterwards to read the following remarks in reply.

We are charged with having "attempted to cast censure upon the gentlemen who prepared the Code." This would be a correct expression if we had ever been able to ascertain *who it was* that prepared *that part* of the Code. But we have not been able to locate the censure which we have attempted to cast upon those who themselves attempted in an indirect way to do an unconstitutional act. It is therefore not just to us to say that we singled out the gentlemen who prepared the Code, (viz: Messrs. Moore and Biggs.) To our surprise it is now stated, for the first time in all this controversy, by a member of the Legislature, that the fact was "clearly and distinctly stated to the House" that the provision in regard to indictments for passing small notes had been incorporated in the Code. We have heard of many members of both Houses denying all knowledge of the provision—some have denied it to us individually, and some to other persons—but never before have we heard of one who *had* such knowledge. Yet the statement of our correspondent is entirely reliable. What, then, must we think of the manner in which important laws are passed by our Legislature? Is it usual for such laws to pass in that way? If so, it is high time the people knew it, that they might know the degree of attention which their representatives bestow on their duties at Raleigh.

Our correspondent admits that there is nothing on the Journals of the House, and it is remarkable that there is nothing in the papers at Raleigh, by which we or any other absentee could obtain information on the subject. The Standard admits that the "new law," as Judge Ruffin appropriately calls it, was not printed and laid before the members; and admits that the omission to do so is to be regretted.

It ought not to be matter of surprise or censure of us, that *we* should be unable to trace, as if by intuition, that which the Journals and the Raleigh papers say nothing about, and which *one* member of the House only, so far as we know, ever heard of.

In regard to Mr. Dobbin's pledge, mentioned by our correspondent, to endeavor to induce the Bank of Fayetteville to cease the issue of small notes, we never heard of it till we saw it there stated. On inquiry, we learn that Mr. Dobbin did make such an effort, whether for that reason or because he is individually opposed to small notes, we know not. But that was after the session of 1850, and might have affected the legislation of *that* session. But it will scarcely be pretended that he made such a pledge again in 1852, after having failed in his efforts in 1850. And besides, if we recollect aright, the Legislature of 1852 did not agitate the subject at all—there was no bill or resolution, we believe, at that session, against either the policy of small notes, or against their issue by the Bank. The Legislature of 1854 ordered proceedings against the Elizabeth City Bank for issuing small notes in violation of its Charter. Nothing of the kind was done in regard to the Bank of Fayetteville—a plain admission that its charter had not been violated.

We are no lawyers nor legislators, but we respectfully submit to our correspondent, who stands so high in both capacities, that his argument is more specious than sound, that the Bank of Fayetteville should be checked, whilst *acting under the law*, because the Bank of Elizabeth City followed suit, "*acting clearly against law.*" The Elizabeth City Bank violated the law, and was rebuked. If the Bank of Fayetteville have done so, let it be made amenable in a straightforward, legal manner. We are yet to be satisfied that it has violated the law or the intention of the Legislature. Our correspondent and others take it for granted, that the Legislature of 1848-'9 did not intend to allow it the right to issue small notes. Where is the evidence of this? In the *sham* legislation, from year to year, against such bills? This is called the "uniform policy of the State." We believe it, on the contrary, to be the uniform humbuggery of the State. We believe that nineteen-twentieths of the people, and an equal number of their representatives, would in their hearts deplore an *effectual* prohibition of small notes. And yet these anti-small-note laws have been put on the statute book, from year to year, in defiance of public sentiment, of public convenience, of the habitual practice of people and legislators. And are *we* to be called upon to respect laws so enacted, and so broken by their makers? When our conservatism is appealed to by our friend, we must be pardoned for using the argument *ad hominem*. Do not *you*, dear sir, habitually violate the law? And shall we be required to respect an absurd law, which only a few of the law makers concurred in passing, and which even those who did, as well as those who did not so concur, treat with habitual contempt? We desire to be conservative, to abide by the laws of the land. But this is a case in which we cannot comply. We get letters from all parts of the country, enclosing these small bills. Shall we refuse to receive them? Shall we return them to those who send them? We think our correspondent, both by his practice and by his precept, by word and deed, would unite with our distant debtors in pronouncing us more nice than wise—very conservative simpletons.

But we are in possession of facts which induce us to believe that the Legislature of 1848 passed the charter of the Bank of Fayetteville *knowing that it carried with it the power to issue small notes*. We are informed that the gentleman of the Bar who drew the charter of the Bank (he was not a member of the Legislature) distinctly stated to the other gentleman of the Bar to whom he handed it for the purpose of having him introduce it in the House of Commons, that it carried with it the power to issue small notes. There was, therefore, no deception or concealment practiced. We know not what was said in the Legislature during the pendency of the bill; but we do learn, that in addition to the statement made by the draughtsman of the bill, a distinguished member of the House of Commons, himself also a Lawyer, and then recently Attorney General of the State, stated, (whether publicly in the House or privately out of it we do not know,) that the bill as passed conferred the right to issue small notes.

And further, a writer in the Greensboro' Patriot, (evidently a member of the Legislature,) speaks thus of the act chartering the Bank of Fayetteville:—

"When the members returned home to their constituents, and informed them what they had done in the way of chartering a bank with the privilege of issuing *one and two* dollar bills, to take the place of the worthless foreign shinplasters of these denominations, that were daily pouring in upon us from Virginia and South Carolina, I remember well, that the people who had long been cursed with *foreign* and *unlawful* currency, expressed no little satisfaction at the action of the Legislature."

It is evident that these members understood the law as giving the right to issue 1's and 2's.

So it seems to us that it is a mere assumption, without any foundation in fact, to say that the Legislature of 1848 never intended to confer that power.

As to the right itself, the Legislature of 1850-51 clearly admitted it, when, by the act passed at that session, (chapter 10,) it proposed to amend the charter, by making it lawful "to issue notes of the denomination of $3, but no note shall be issued by the said bank for a smaller sum than $3." If it had been already prohibited from issuing 1's and 2's, where was the necessity of this new prohibition? The amendment was rejected by the stockholders at their next annual meeting, only one stockholder voting for it.

Our correspondent thinks that we weaken the claim to respect, of our calls upon the Northern people to obey the laws, when we avow our determination to disregard a law of our own State. Here again, we respectfully submit, the cases are not parallel. The laws of Congress, which we demand shall be obeyed, are uncontradictory, are in plain accordance with the constitution, and have been uniformly so declared by the highest judicial authorities. But the laws of this State are contradictory—one authorising the issue of small notes and the other forbidding their issue or circulation;—they "impair the obligation of a contract," and are therefore unconstitutional—at least we have a right to believe that they are so when the proper authorities suffer eight years to pass without a movement to test that question in a direct manner by a judicial decision, but prefer to effect that object by indirection. Now in the case of two contradictory laws which shall we obey? The Bank of Fayetteville is authorised by one law to issue these notes. Being issued we have a right to receive them and to pass them. This law is irrepealable for the period of 20 years, during the continuance of the charter. But then comes another law attempting to forbid such issues and circulation. Both laws cannot be of force. They conflict. Which shall we obey? *We* think, that one which is so palpably *the* law, that no one has ventured to call its validity in question in the only forum where the question could be legally settled.

But our correspondent says that "this measure was calculated and intended to drag some of the specie from the banks for the use of *our people at home*." Here is another specious argument. There is a large amount of specie in the vaults of the banks, and it is right that there should be, as otherwise there would be a want of confidence, and their notes would not circulate. But it is mainly in *gold*, and therefore unfit to supply the place of these small notes. We doubt whether there is in the vaults of all the banks in the State, as much *silver* as there are now in circulation small notes of the bank of Fayetteville. A year or two ago it was not to be had except at a high premium. When the banks bought it, as they did for purposes of change, they paid in the Northern cities a premium of four or five per cent. and then incurred the further expense of transportation. Every thousand dollars, therefore, so purchased, cost about $1050. And when they paid it out, it often fell into the hands of persons who hoarded it for the purpose of sending it to the North again for sale. There is not silver enough in the country to supply the necessities of the retail trade; and as for the one dollar gold pieces, they are next thing to a nuisance, only tolerated when one can get nothing else.

At present, small silver of the new (adulterated) emission, is cheaper. But whether cheap or dear, the Bank of Fayetteville has imported from the North many thousands of dollars of it, and freely paid it out, to the relief of the community, here and in the country.

But if the Legislature meant to "drag specie from the banks," by forbidding 1's and 2's, it did its work imperfectly. It ought to have forbidden the issue of 6's, 7's, 8's and 9's, which are so convenient to make change in the absence of 1's and 2's.

Our correspondent is mistaken in supposing that we have considered this crusade against small notes as an attack on Fayetteville. We have never so regarded it. We gratefully acknowledge his own disinterested friendship to this place, of which we have long been aware.

"THE UNIFORM POLICY OF THE STATE."—Our respected correspondent "A Member of the House of Commons," says that the prohibition of small notes has been "the uniform policy of the State for the last twenty years." And the Raleigh Standard has argued much to the same purpose. The following paragraph from the last Salem Press, stating an occurrence at Forsythe County Court, shows that if it be the policy of the State it is very far from being the policy of *the people*:—

"On Tuesday morning, in charging the Grand Jury, the County Solicitor drew their attention to the currency question; and although he distinctly told them that it was unlawful to pass any notes of a less denomination than three dollars, yet he spoke as if he did not expect any presentment, as he said it was *a universally unpopular law;* and he drew their attention to it because it was his duty."

The Raleigh Standard did not come to hand on Saturday, and we have no room to reply this morning to its questions on the Currency.

PRIVATE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.—The Standard explains why the private acts of the last Legislature have not been distributed. The chapter on Public Printing, in the Revised Code, provides that only the Public Acts shall be furnished to the Justices. Only 500 copies of the Private Acts were printed, of which copies were sent to the Clerks of Courts and other public officers, and the remainder are for sale at the Secretary of State's office in Raleigh. The object of this new arrangement is supposed to have been to save money. This a picayune business, we think, but if it must be so, why not go the whole? A further large saving might be made by not distributing any of the laws except to Clerks and other public officers. Why not let those interested go to the Clerk's offices to read the laws, or buy copies for themselves?

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.—We notice in the National Intelligencer a very important statement made by Mr. Brown, Senator from Mississippi, bearing on the Central American Dispute.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty stipulates that neither England nor the United States "will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same"—that is, the canal—"or in the vicinity thereof, OR OCCUPY, or fortify, or colonize, or ASSUME OR EXERCISE ANY dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or *any part of Central America*."

England contends that this provision has only a *prospective* operation, not affecting its previous occupation claims in the Mosquito Kingdom. The United States contend that its operation is both retrospective and prospective—that England is bound to *abandon* its previous possessions or protectorate in Central America, and to acquire no new ones.

Mr. Brown says, "the evidence *can* be produced that the words "not to occupy" were defined by the American negotiator to mean "not to take and not to keep" possession of the country. If the British negotiator, the British cabinet, or British minister, or any one authorized to speak for the British government, denies that the words were so defined, our country should ask that every injunction of secrecy be removed, and that all the facts be laid before the world."

It seems to us that such evidence would settle the question. If "it can be produced," why is it not done at once?

On the other hand, there are many indications that England will not give up the point—but that she will fight first.

FLOUR.—The great fall of Flour in England, (about 50 cents by the Persia, and nearly $2 within the last month or two,) will be felt throughout this country. The last fall, however, did not materially effect the N. Y. Market, as the stock there is small, only about 200,000 bbls.

SOUTHERN SPELLING BOOK.—R. H. Brown, Esq., of Ashcborough, says the Bulletin, "is now engaged on a work to which he proposes to give the above title. He thinks the Spelling books now in use are deficient in classification of words as well as in selection; and he feels confident he will be able to reduce English Spelling to a system, give simple Rules that will enable children to pronounce correctly, at the same time learn to spell by rule rather than by memory. He hopes to have his work ready for the press early in the ensuing summer."

NEW MAIL ROUTE.—The Bulletin says that a petition is in circulation in Randolph to establish a semi-weekly mail route from Asheboro', via Cedar Creek, Franklinsville, Reed Creek, to Graham. The line will afford facilities much needed, and we hope it may be established.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENTS.—Several have occurred within the past week. By one on the Hudson river road, a number of persons were badly injured. One car, full of passengers, was thrown on its side and thus dragged several hundred feet, without a single material injury. Another car, also full, rolled over and over, down an embankment, and several persons had broken limbs.

RIFLES FOR KANSAS ARRESTED.—A Yankee, on his way to Kansas with 100 Sharpe's rifles and 2 cannon, boxed and labelled as "Carpenter's Tools," was stopped at Lexington, Ken., and his tools taken from him by the citizens, who acted firmly, but forbearingly to the Yankee, who was an agent of the "New England Emigrant Aid Society." The discovery was made by accident.

26 bodies of persons lost in the Philadelphia Ferry Boat, have been recovered, and 25 persons are still missing.

Commodore Connor of the U. S. Navy, died at Philadelphia on Thursday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday last, a Message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a copy of the correspondence between Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, and Mr. Marcy, our Secretary of State, on the subject of authorizing the acceptance by Dr. Kane and his officers of such tokens of thankfulness as may be offered them by the British Government for their services in the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. The Constitution of the United States forbidding the acceptance of any gift by one of its officers from a foreign potentate, the subject is referred by the President to Congress.

The remainder of the sitting was consumed in debate on the action of the Navy Board.

On Wednesday, Mr. Clayton concluded his remarks upon Central American affairs, and stated on the authority of Mr. Vanderbilt, that there was never any act on the part of the Nicaragua Transit Company sanctioning Walker's invasion of Central America. He referred, in the course of his remarks, to Walker's seizure of the company's property, amounting to nearly a million of dollars. He also read the letter of Mr. Vanderbilt to Mr. Marcy, asking the interposition of the government for the Company's redress.

He thought of all times this would be the worst to go to war with England, armed all *capa-pie* as she was, with 40,000 veteran troops returning from the Crimea, and with a naval force such as was never known before. He thought, however, if Great Britain saw that we were preparing our defences, and that there was a united feeling here to resist her interpretation of the treaty, that the British people would compel the Ministry to abandon it. The correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon, published in that country, had worked a very perceptible change in the minds of the British people.

On Thursday, Mr. James introduced a new Tariff bill. It is designed to reduce the revenue to the wants of the country, and makes many articles free, particularly materials used by manufacturers.

Mr. Douglas spoke for three hours on Kansas, and in reply to his colleague, Mr. Trumbull, who rejoined. The galleries were packed.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday and Wednesday, the debate on the Kansas Contested Election was continued.

The [illegible]ise finally adopted, in lieu of the resolution authorising witnesses to be brought from Kansas, by a vote of 101 to 92, a resolution instructing the Speaker to appoint a committee of three members of the House to take the testimony in the case, appropriating $10,000 to pay expenses; and requesting the President to give the people of Kansas military protection if necessary.

[The resolutions adopted were offered by Dunn, a free-soiler, and supported by free-soil votes, against the South.]

On Thursday, nothing of importance.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The usually well-informed correspondent of the Philadelphia American says that Gen. Thos. J. Rusk has the best chances of the nomination for the Presidency by the Locofoco Convention. Conferences have been frequently held in Washington, he says, and it has been determined to drop all the prominent aspirants, and of those named in their stead Mr. Rusk is considered the most available man.

An old line Whig city Convention was held in Philadelphia last week. Speeches were delivered and resolutions adopted, antagonistic to both the Know Nothings and the Abolitionists.

NORTHERN SLAVE TRADE.—A vessel has been seized in New York, while clandestinely leaving port, on suspicion of being fitted out for a slaver. And a New York paper says that *thirty* vessels are fitted out annually in that port for that trade! They take the slaves to Havana, &c., not to the United States.

DESPATCH OF BUSINESS.—Judge Whiting of the Supreme Court of New York is a model Judge. At a special term, in Chambers, a few days ago, the lawyers presented themselves, armed with books and documents, and entered upon the case. "What is the amount in controversy," asked the Judge. "Two dollars, may it please your honor," was the reply. "Well," said the Judge, taking out his pocket book and handing over a $2 bill, "*I will pay it.*" Call the next case, Mr. Clerk."

The Post Office at White's Creek, Bladen county, N. C. has been re-established; Jas. J. Kemp Postmaster.

LARGE BEEVES.—Two 6 year old beeves were killed in New York last week, which weighed 2,946 lbs. net. They sold for $429. They were raised in Chester county, Penn.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Dr. S. P. Allen, the leading Physician of Washington, N. C., and a most estimable and influential eltizen of that place, died suddenly, of apoplexy, on the 15th inst.

COLUMBUS, (Ohio,) March 21.

Nominations Repudiated.—The know-nothing State council last night, after a stormy session, adopted the majority report of the committee appointed on the subject, repudiating the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson, and endorsing the course of the seceders from the Philadelphia convention.

Utah Knocking at the Door.—The last news from the Mormon community at the Great Salt Lake, (the true name of the latter, Lake Timpanogos, seems to have been dropped,) brings an intimation which the progress of events in that quarter had led us to expect. It is, that the Mormon territory is preparing to apply for admission in to the Union as a State. Governor Young—he is still Governor in fact, though nominally removed from office long—sent in his annual message to the Territorial Legislature, proposes that a census be taken, preparatory to framing a State constitution for that purpose.

The Propeller Arctic.—The Arctic, Capt. Hartstene, arrived off the Highlands yesterday morning, and after making some inquiries, and forwarding some letters to the city, kept off and proceeded to sea again. She has been cruising between Sable Island (which was thoroughly examined for recent wrecks) and the latitude of 37, along the edge of the Gulf; has not seen any vestige of the Pacific, or any other wreck.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Persia arrived at New York on Thursday, bringing dates to the 8th instant. She brings no tidings of the Pacific. The Peace Conference was progressing with its deliberations. Nothing had transpired as regards the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain. Breadstuffs had very materially declined. Flour is down from two to three shillings; wheat has declined 6 to 8 pence, and corn 2 shillings. Cotton was without much change. Lower qualities slightly declined. Provisions were dull.

Both France and England were still prosecuting their war preparations. The Emperor, in his speech to the Chambers, speaks cordially of the English alliance, and said he hoped for peace, but the people must be ready for either peace or war.

Insurance on goods in the Pacific had been made at 50 per cent. and afterwards at 80 per cent.

The London Morning Post expresses an opinion that, if the Clayton-Bulwer question and the enlistment question are not already disposed of, the statesmen on both sides are only seeking the quietest modes of settling them, as the question of fillibustering remains of grave consideration with the States of Europe; and that Great Britain ought to take the initiative in mooting the question, with a view to a common understanding being come to upon the principles and policy to be observed in conjunction with this practice.

The celebrated Covent Garden Theatre, London, had been destroyed by fire. Loss a million of dollars.

Indian Massacre in Florida.—An extra from the office of the Ocala (Fla.) Companion of March 12, gives the following account of another dreadful massacre by the Indians:

News had just arrived of an attack, by the Indians, on the settlers on the Alafia, about thirty miles east of Tampa. Four men, one woman and three children, were killed and scalped, their houses were burnt, and all the outrages and barbarities that savages could invent, were committed.

The Indians who made this attack are supposed to be the ones who made the attack near Manatee. Most of the men at this settlement, it would seem, had volunteered to pretect their more exposed neighbors, believing their own families comparatively safe.

MARRIED,

In Randolph county, on the 16th inst., by Isaac H. Foust, Esq., Mr. JOHN JOHNSON of Chatham county, to Miss JANE, eldest daughter of Jonathan Cox, Esq. of Randolph.

In Harnett county, on the 11th inst., by James S. Harrington, Esq., Mr. DANIEL [illegible]OKAMA to Miss MARTHA ANN CHRISTIAN KLEN.

In Davidson county, 28th ult., by Rev. A. Weaver, Mr. ROBT YARBOROUGH to Miss MARGARET SHEMWELL.

DIED,

In Fayetteville, 15th inst., Mr. SYBESTER B. BLACKMAN, aged about 40 years—a native of Newtown, Connecticut.

In this vicinity, 14th inst., Mrs. ANN MARIA JOHNSON, aged 37 years.

In Harnett county, 16th inst., HENRY AVERA, Esq., in the 65th year of his age.

In Bladen county, 4th inst., Mrs. PENNY HAYS, aged about 90 years.

In Randolph county, on the 15th inst., Mr. JOSEPH DELK, in the 78th year of his age. He was a soldier of the war of 1812.

In Pensacola, Fla., 26th February last, in the 77th year of his age, ROBERT MITCHELL, Esq., a native of Fayetteville, N. C., but for the last 34 years a resident of that place.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 24.

BACON—	11	a 12	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a	Cuba	37½	a 42
CANDLES-E F	18	a 20	New Orleans	48	a 50
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 5½
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1	10
COFFEE—Rio	14½	a 15	Tanners'	75 a 1	00
Laguira	15	a 00	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 65 a 1	75
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0	00
Fair to Good	8¾	a 9¼	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	8¼	a 9	Flaxseed	1 25 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover,prlb.	12½	a 15
Gunny	18	a 20	SHOT—		
Dundee	18	a 00	Com.pr bag	2 25 a	0 00
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25 a	0 00
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a	00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	63 a	65
Brn Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey	50 a	53
Osnaburgs	9¼	a 10	Northern "	50 a	00
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a	65
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a 2	50
Family	8 25	a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6	00
Superfine	8 00	a 0 00	American Gin	75 a	80
Fine	7 75	a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2	00
Scratched	7 50	a 0 00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	13	a
Corn	75	a 80	Crushed	12	a 12½
Wheat	1 25	a 0 00	St. Croix	11	a 12
Oats	45	a 50	Porto Rico	11	a 12
Peas	65	a 70	New Orleans	11	a
Rye	90	a 1 00	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HYDES—Dry	11	a 12	TOBACCO—		
Green	4	a 5	Leaf	00	a 00
IRON—			Manufactured	8	a 15
Swedes,co. bar		a 6	WHITE LEAD-	$2¼	a $2½
Ditto, wide		a 7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	0	a 5	8 x 10	$2¼	a $2½
LARD—	0	a 12	10 x 12	$2¾	a 00
LEAD—	8	a 00	WOOL—	15	a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—we report steady and firm market.

Flour—no change worthy of note.

Corn—market quite firm.

Turpentine—Yellow dip 1 80, Scrape 85; Spirits 30 to 31.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 35, virgin 1 88, hard 1 35. Spirits quiet at 36. Rosin 1 10. Tar 1 60. Cotton 8¼ to 9¼.

At New York, Southern Flour 8 12 to 9. Wheat 1 70 to 1 90. Corn 65 to 68. Cotton has slightly advanced; middling uplands 10. Spirits Turpentine 41.

At Baltimore, Flour 6 50.

Total receipts of cotton, 2,718,870 bales, against 1,815,893 last year. Increase 902,977.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

McLaurin's Line. March 22d.—Str Southerner, with goods for L W Gorrell, Draper, Parker & Co, A Johnson, jr, Cook & Johnson, P Crow, R Jones, C E Leete, D & W McLaurin, A G Thornton, J C Thomson, B F Pearce, J & T Waddill.

Banks' Line, March 21. Str. Scottish Chief, with goods for J Worth & Son, H Graham, S J Hinsdale, A A McKethan, C Banks, Moore & Bro, S T Hawley & Son, A Johnson jr, J Kyle, G Brandt, T C Fanning, D Gee, D Murphy, E Fison, J C Thomson, Starr & Williams, J N Smith, J A Pemberton, J W Sandford, Jas Cain.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 20.—Schr George Davis from Boston, Ellen Randall fm Little River. 21.—Brig Delmont Locke fm Havana; Schr Chas S Peaslee fm Providence, R I. Schr Wide World fm N York. 22.—Schr Lizzie Russell fm Baltimore.

In "Bobbing Round" to see if there was anything new going on in town, I happened to drop into some of the Dry Goods Stores, and more beautiful dress patterns I never beheld—just such as will suit Ladies. Go purchase one, and then come and have your Daguerreotypes taken by CROWL for ONE DOLLAR and upwards, at his Rooms over Dr. J. Foulkes' Drug Store, Hay Street. Entrance at side door opposite Fayetteville Hotel.

N. B. Daguerreotypes taken as well in cloudy weather as clear.

March 24.

A CARD.

DOCT. HENRY C. ROBINSON offers his professional services. He will be associated in practice with his brother, Dr. Benj. W. Robinson.

March 24, 1856. 89-1m

Carolinian 1 month.

BURNING FLUID, WHITE POTASH, just received and for sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

March 24. 89-1m

A Good Physician Wanted

AT FAIR HAVEN, Moore county. There is a large scope of country around this place, thickly settled, and no Doctor without going from 8 to 11 miles. I generally have to send to Carthage, 11 miles, for a Doctor. Any one wanting further information can write to HARRIS TYSOR,

Fair Haven, Moore Co., N. C.

March 18, 1856. 89.

TRUST SALE.

UNDER a deed of trust made to me by Hall & Bollinger, I will offer for sale on the 2d of April next, the property known as the

Fayetteville Foundry,

with all the Tools and Fixtures thereunto belonging.

Two Engine Lathes; one hand do.

One Planeing Machine, for iron.

One set of Machinery for making window sash,

All the Patterns and Flasks.

One set Blacksmiths' Tools; all the old and new Iron and Castings, with all other property belonging to the establishment.

Also, two STEAM ENGINES, one 10 horse and the other 30 horse power.

60 acres of Land near the head of Beaver Creek; five Shares of Centre Plank Road Stock; one Share in C. F. & D. R. Nav. Co; one Note made by said Company; the Right for making and using Corn Shellers in sundry Counties.

The sale will take place at the Foundry building as above, when terms will be made known.

JOHN H. HALL, Trustee

March 22. 89-2t

CROCKERY.

I HAVE received my Spring supplies of EARTHENWARE AND LOOKING GLASSES. Country Merchants are invited to examine my stock. They will lose time, and not save money, by ordering from the North themselves. W. N. TILLINGHAST,

Dealer in China, Glass and Earthenware.

March 22, 1856. 89-6w

Town papers copy 6 weeks.

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing **2300** acres,—300 acres of which is farming land, in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information address the subscriber at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

P. L. ANDERS.

March 16, 1856. 89*tf

CAUTION.

THE Subscribers caution all persons from trading for any Turpentine receipts, or any other kind of receipts against us, held by JOHN R. McLEOD, as they have been all paid up.

J. & N. A. CAMERON.

Harnett County, March 22, 1856. 19-3tpd

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT!

THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from $5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day; some of the Agents are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing, with a stamp to pay return letter,

WM. A. KINSLER,

Box 1228 Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.

March 17, 1856. 89*3tpd

COMMON SCHOOLS.

ELECTIONS will be held at the School Houses in the several Districts, and if there are no School Houses, then at such places where the Schools are taught, for three Committee-men, under the direction of the following persons or any two of them, on the first Saturday of April 1856, that day being the 5th day of the month.

The returns to be made to the Chairman of the Board, by the 3d Monday of April. Where no elections are held the Committee-men, now appointed, will continue, or the Board will appoint.

The free white men of the several districts, who are entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, are entitled to vote.

PERSONS TO HOLD THE ELECTIONS.

District No. 1—A H Dewar, T W Spence, Charles Harrington.

2—Ellis Rollins, Henry Hollemen, John Smith.

3—John A Senter, Allen Betts, Alfred Pegram.

4—T O Johnson, L McKinnis, A Brady.

5—Wm Sexton, John Green, Willis Johnson.

6—Wm Gardner, Daniel Catts, John Love.

7—Daniel McLeod, Wm Barnes, A J Turlington.

8—E Stewart, Wm H Green, Daniel Stewart.

9—R J Norris, W T Rhodes, Neill Stewart.

10—Jas Hodges, Nathan Tart, Furney Tart.

11—Jonathan Wood, Wm Harris, Lewis Jackson.

12—C Price, Daniel McLeod, Daniel Graham.

13—Daniel Bain, David McNeill, Daniel McMillan.

14—John Murphy, John McPhail, Dugald McPhail

15—Ezekiel King, Farq'h C Armstrong, Jno McPhail

16—Robert Williams, James Guy.

17—Jno Holmes, Hector Strickland, Reuben Fisher

18—Newsom Autrey, Wilson Faircloth, Alex Mac well.

19—Jno Murphy, Jas T Blue, Geo W Holmes

20—John McDaniel, Randal McDaniel, Jas Evans.

21—Joseph Ballard, M H Seawell, John E Averitt

22—Thos Tesbout, Jos Downing, Isaac C Melvin.

23—[illegible] Smith, Wm Davis, D F Oneal.

24—Jno F McBean, Duncan King, [illegible]

25—Jno Colvin, [illegible]

26—[illegible]

27—[illegible]

28—[illegible] Neill, jr, A S McKay.

29—[illegible], C Fisher, Sam'l Parker.

30—John L Adams, [illegible] McLean, N G Jones.

31—Neil McLean, Daniel McLean, Malcom McLean.

32—Mark Ware, John L Bethea, John Holly.

33—Jas M Turner, [illegible] Clark, Alex Gilchrist.

34—Nathan Baxter, Neill Clark, Dan'l Lashley.

35—John McRae, James McLean, Neill Ray.

36—Alex'r McPhail, Murdoch McLean, Simon J Stone.

37—Dan'l McCormick, A Thomas, Duncan Patterson.

38—Hector McNeill, James S Harrington, Duncan McArthur.

39—Alex M Cameron, Malcom Dove, Angus Munn.

40—John McDonald, A C Buie.

41—Robt Smith, Arch'd McCollum, John Smith.

42—Roderick McCrummen, Neill Patterson, Arch'd Patterson.

43—Alex Campbell, John L Campbell, Arch'd Ray.

44—R D Gillis, Rob't Graham, Lauchlin Bethune.

45—W L McDiarmid, Phillip McRae, John C McLean.

46—John McKellar, Dan'l Munroe, jr, Christopher Munroe.

47—Neill Ray, Duncan McLauchlin, Arch'd Ray.

48—Chas Munroe, John Brown, Angus Ray (Mill.)

49—Neill McGugan, Wm McLauchlin, Dan'l Black.

50—Arch'd Ray, Gilbert Munroe, Alex McDugald.

51—D S McColeman, Neill R Blue, David Gillis

52—Arch'd Buie, Neill McQueen, Job Culbreath.

53—Alex McDonald, Wm Adcocks, John R Little.

54—John C Ellis, Jas A Byrne, Rich'd P Freeman.

55—Neill G McNeill, Jno McDonald, Angus McLean.

56—Wm Butler, Isaac Hollingsworth, Jas Butler.

57—Angus McGill, Jesse Ellis, Malcom McDonald

58—Jas G Cook, Joseph A Worth, A E Hall.

59—Duncan McArthur, John Gardner, C P Johnson.

60—W J Anderson, Isaac B Hawley, John W Baker.

61—E W Barge, J T Warden, W T Frizell

62—Thos J Johnson, Joseph Arey, Jno P Leonard.

63—Jas Sundy, Chas D Nixon, Theo Evans.

64—Andrew C Ray, Roderick McRae, W S Mallett.

65—Wm McMillan, Arch'd McLean, Elijah Fisher.

67—Thos Matthews, Murdoch McLeod.

68—Arch'd Ray, Malcom Gillis, Malcom McInnis

69—H A Williams, Joseph Adams, Wm Partin.

70—Chas Munroe, John A McKethan, Neill R Blue.

71—Neill Smith, Sam'l Johnson, Lauchlin Cameron.

72—Enoch Herring, Jas McKay, Sr, Daniel Buie.

73—Arch'd McDugald, Alex Darrach, W J Kelly.

74—Wm A King, John Cashwell, G Jackson.

75—N H Jones, Jas Cashwell, Raiford Smith.

76—C H Cofield, Alfred Smith, H S Gower.

77—Henry Averitt, Wm Carter, Henry Carter.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Chm'n.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1856. 89

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.



THE Subscriber has opened a shop on Anderson street, in the room formerly occupied as a Lawyer's office by A. A. T. Smith; at which all kinds of work in his line will be executed with neatness and despatch, according to the latest fashions. He solicits the custom of his friends and the public.

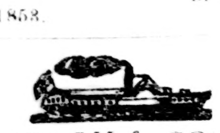
THOMAS RHODES.
Fayetteville, March 10. 85-tf

NOTICE.



THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.
All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.
March 28, 1853. 81-tf



LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE.
For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.

J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
August 7, 1855. 25tf



Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at o'colck. Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
June 14, 1855. 9-tf

UNION LINE.
CHARLESTON to CHERAW &c., Via GEORGETOWN.
STEAMERS MARION AND GOV. GRAHAM.

THE owners of the Marion having purchased the Gov. Graham, will for the future run in connection with her on the Pee Dee River.

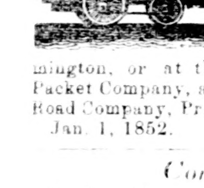
The Marion has for several years been on the Pee Dee River, and is well known as the most prompt and efficient Boat in the trade.

The Steamer Gov. Graham was built for the Cape Fear River; is of very light draft, and for the last year has been engaged on the Pee Dee, and during the extraordinary low stages of the River last Fall never failed to make her regular trips with full freights and without detention.

Shippers by this line may be certain of having their freights delivered at any stage of the river without delay, as the Gov. Graham will ALWAYS take the Marion's freight up the River when she cannot get up on account of low water. Consignments to the agents in Charleston and Georgetown forwarded free of commissions.

CALDWELL & ROBINSON, Agents in Charleston.
SHACKELFORD & FRASER, Agents in Georgetown.
DAN'L A. HORN, Agent in Cheraw.
Feb'y 22, 1856. 81-3m

REDUCED FARE.



Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. f

Corporation Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville for Sale!

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of $100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Rail Road Company.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of $50,000, in sums of $500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached,—interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.

WM. WARDEN, Town Treasurer.
Sept. 26, 1855. 39-

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE President and Directors are now ready to receive proposals for constructing the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road between Little's Mills in Richmond County and Albemarle in Stanly County, and they invite proposals for the following work:—

Section 1st. For constructing the Road from Little's Mills to Clark's Creek, 10 miles.

Sec. 2d. For constructing Road from Clark's Creek to the Pee Dee River, 5 miles.

Sec. 3d. For the construction of a Bridge across Pee Dee Biver.

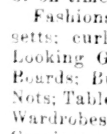
Sec. 4th. For the construetion of the Road from the Pee Dee River to Albemarle, 8½ miles.

Proposals will be received and considered for the Grading and making all necessary side ditches and Culverts from the Pee Dee to Albemarle, omitting planking.

By a resolution of the Stockholders, before the President and Directors can enter into these contracts an individual subscription of $15,000 will have to be made,—it is asked that the friends of the work will submit such bids, either subscribing or guaranteeing that amount so as to enable the work at once to go on.

JAS. G. COOK,
Pres't F. & A. P. R. Co.
Oct. 25. 47-tf





J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2, 1854. 15tf

Printing Press for Sale.

THE Subscribers have for sale an Imperial No. 4 Washington Hand Press, 2d hand. It will be sold cheap, deliverable in Petersburg, Va. It is said to be a good Press and in good order.

June 1, 1855. E. J. HALE & SON.

New Wagon Establishment
By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store; and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, *HORSE-SHOEING* will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1855. 4-Y

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock formerly owned by Holland, Weisiger & Co., will still carry on the Wagon Making and Blacksmithing business generally. Always on hand, Wagons of all sizes, with Wood or Iron Axletrees, with or without Bodies. Repairing done promptly and warranted to give the fullest satisfaction. Machine work of any description made or repaired. Mill work and in short any thing that can be made of wood, iron or steel. I have the best Horse-shoer in the county, and am determined to spare no pains to please those who may favor me with their patronage. Mr. Jesse Weisiger will superintend the work in the Wood Shop as usual. Don't forget the old Shop corner of Maxwell and Franklin streets, Fuller's old stand. J. W. WELSH.

Jan'y 26. 73-2m

FOR SALE.
At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,
250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,
Rockaways and Buggies
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf



WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!
Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Macaulay's History of England, vols. 3d and 4th. Also, 4 vols. complete in one. Various editions of the above standard work.

Feb. 11. E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.
March 1, 1855. 80-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1855. 86-tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR FALL & WINTER TRADE.
1855.
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving his usual assortment of the most approved styles of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS,
and Children's Shoes of various descriptions.

—ALSO,—

TRAVELLING and PACKING TRUNKS, and CARPET BAGS, all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Old customers and new ones are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

☞ First come, first served.

J. C. THOMSON, Old Stand,
Market Square.
Sept. 3, 1855. 33-tf

COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,

ARE now receiving their FALL STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

In which may be found FOR THE LADIES:

Plain cold, Plaid, White and Black DeLAINES; CASHMERES and MERINOS; Plain and Fig'd Fancy and Black SILKS; Cloth MANTLES and CLOAKS; Cloak CLOTH; SKIRTS and SKIRTING; Merino VESTS; BONNETS; EMBROIDERIES &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

Hats; Boots and Shoes; Vestings; Cassimeres; White, Black and Fancy Stocks and Cravats; Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

—ALSO,—

Linseys, Kerseys and Plains, Blankets, Brogans, Table Cloths and Covers, Allendale Sheetings, Children's Kid Gloves, Wool Sacks and Comforts, Youths' and Boy's Clothing, English and Italian Crapes, Dimity, Embroidery Silks and Braids.

A good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

Sept. 20. 37-tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of **DRY GOODS,**
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

These goods were bought late in the season, and consequently at reduced prices. My stock of **BOOTS** and **SHOES** is complete, embracing many kinds of extra sizes; Blankets, Kerseys, &c.; Hats, fine and common. THOS. J. JOHNSON,
Old Stand, near the Cape Fear Bank and Market place.
Nov. 12. 52-tf

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE
CHEAP,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
Together with a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC **WINES and LIQUORS,**

Which I am anxious to sell or exchange for Produce of any kind usually sold in this Market.

W. H. CARVER,
Hay Street, near the Market.
Nov. 7. 51-tf

Fall and Winter Goods.
J. & T. Waddill,
HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools, Agricultural Implements, Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps, Saddlery and Leather, Heavy articles in the Drug line, Ready-made Clothing, and Staple Dry Goods.

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.
Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

NEW STOCK OF
Books and Stationery.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, embracing a great variety of

SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL
AND
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
Together with a large and varied stock of
Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call, as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

Oct. 8. E. J. HALE & SON.

STOP THE THIEF!

STOLEN from my Lot in Richmond County, on Sunday night last, my HORSE. Said horse was an iron-gray or brownish color: he had marks of gear on him, and his fore-top cut off very short: he was shod on the fore feet, walked fast, is a good trotter, and would pace; there was a white mark on his back, on the right side, about six or eight inches square; also, a small wart on the right side, a little below the white mark.

The horse was taken by a man calling himself John Campbell, who says he was raised in Pitt county, and has been in this neighborhood about two years: he is a Cooper by trade, and says he has worked in Turpentine all his life time; he is a little round-shouldered, has a stout body for a small man, and will not weigh as much as I stated, 145 or 150 pounds: has a very mean look, is very fond of negro company, and his conversation has a good deal of the negro mixed with it.

I will pay $50 for the delivery of the Horse, or $50 for the thief.

M. N. CAMPBELL.
Montpelier, Richmond county, N. C.

I will also reward any person for any information that will lead to the recovery of either. M. N. C.

Sep. 10, 1855. 36-tf

The Southern Harmony and Musical Companion, new edition, enlarged and revised. A further supply of this popular book just rec'd.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 22.

KINGSBURY FOR SALE.

COL. King the present occupant, being desirous to close up his business, we offer those valuable premises for sale.

Kingsbury is situated at the terminus of the Fayetteville & Raleigh Plank Road, eleven miles from the former place, and within three miles of King's Landing on Cape Fear River. These premises offer more business conveniences and comforts for living, perhaps than any country seat in Cumberland. On them is a neat two-story family mansion, containing seven rooms—a fire place in each, with front and rear piazza and portico, frame kitchen, sleeping apartments for servants, smoke house and dairy, with a prime well of water; and all handsomely enclosed. Also, on the premises are nine other frame buildings, with brick chimneys to each, and rooms sufficient to accommodate from fifty to sixty negroes; a frame Barn 50 by 60 feet, with stalls for forty horses, and room to hold 50 tons of forage; Carriage house, Store and Ware house; Water Grist Mill, two Cooper and two Blacksmith's Shops, Wheel Right Shop, Turpentine Sheds, &c.; all within convenient distance of the best Springs of Sandhill Water. All the buildings are new and have been erected within the last four or five years. To these valuable improvements we will add 1,500 acres of Pine Lands, and we will take $3,500 for the whole, which is $1000 less than the cost of the improvements. We have also, on the premises, and now in operation, a Steam Saw and Grist Mill, and Turpentine Distillery, which can be bought cheap.

If the right sort of a purchaser presents himself, and wishes a partner in his operations, we will furnish one with sufficient capital to conduct a profitable business.

To a Planter who has $11,000 to invest in real estate and wants the best Plantation on Cape Fear River, with a healthy country seat with all conveniences for living at hand, these premises would be a very desirable attachment to the Ashe Plantation, containing seven hundred acres of the best Cape Fear bottoms, and now in market. These two Estates are connected by a good Ferry Landing and are only three miles apart: and will be sold together or separate. For further particulars apply to T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., or the subscribers. J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7. 34-tf

Fish Nets & Net Twine

For sale by W. H. CARVER.
March 6. 84-tf

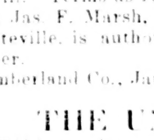
NEW BOOKS.

THE Confidential Correspondence of Napoleon with his Brother Joseph Bonaparte; Olmsted's Journey in the Seaboard Slave States; Memoirs of Susan Allibone; The Way of Salvation, by Albert Barnes.

Further supplies of Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland; Bayard Taylor's India, China and Japan; Eldora; The Old Homestead, by Mrs. Stephens; Rose Clark; Widow Bedot, The Escaped Nun, The Hidden Path, Alone, and other popular Works. Peterson's Familiar Science; Short Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr.; Banker's Cases; and various School Books.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.
March 5.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!



THE SUBSCRIBER has erected a **STEAM SAW MILL,** 8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road, and will be prepared to furnish

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

at the shortest notice, deliverable either in town or at the Mill. Terms as reasonable as can be afforded.

Mr. Jas. F. Marsh, of the firm of Troy & Marsh, in Fayetteville, is authorised to make contracts for my Lumber. DAVID KIVETT.

Cumberland Co., Jan'y 25, 1856. 73-6m

THE UNDERSIGNED

WILL receive proposals for constructing footways on each side of Eccles's Bridge, to be built out side of the present banisters of the bridge, and to be about 8 feet wide.

A. McLEAN,
WM. McLAURIN, Committee.
Feb'y 18, 1856. 79tf

HERRING'S
Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

THE great interest manifested by the public to procure more perfect security from Fire for valuable papers, such as BONDS, MORTGAGES, DEEDS, NOTES, and BOOKS OF ACCOUNT, than the ordinary SAFES heretofore in use had afforded, induced the Subscribers to devote a large portion of time and attention during the past *fourteen years in making improvements and discoveries for this object,* and they now beg leave to assure their numerous friends, and the public generally, that their efforts have been crowned with complete success, and now offer the "IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM FIRE PROOF SAFE," as the

CHAMPION SAFE OF THE WORLD,
HAVING BEEN AWARDED MEDALS AT BOTH THE
World's Fair, London, 1851, and in New York, 1853,

As superior to all others. It is now, undoubtedly, entitled to that appellation, and secured with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, (which also was awarded MEDALS as above) forms the most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof Safes ever before offered to the Public.

The Subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for Brokers, Jewellers, and Private Families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other Valuables. And are also Patentees (by purchase,) and Manufacturers of

JONES' PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK,

SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Patentees,
GREEN BLOCK, Nos. 135, 137 & 139 Water Street.
Agent for North Carolina, J. R. BLOSSOM, Wilmington.
Feb'y 11. 77-3mpd

The University's Family Remedies:

ISSUED under the Seal, Sanction and Authority of
THE UNIVERSITY
OF FREE MEDICINE AND POPULAR KNOWLEDGE:
Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 29, 1853,
with a Capital of $100,000,

Mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the Community with

RELIABLE REMEDIES

Wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, located in Philadelphia—Home Dispensary and office,

No. 68 ARCH STREET,

has purchased from Dr. JOHN R. ROWAND, his CELEBRATED

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,

Known for upwards of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for

FEVER AND AGUE, &c.,

and his inestimable Remedy for

BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
ROWAND'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT,

which highly improved and POPULAR REMEDIES, together with

The University's Remedy for Complaints of the LUNGS;
The University's Remedy for DISPEPSIA or INDIGESTION;
The University's Remedy for COSTIVE-BOWELS, are for sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Jan'y 22. 72-3m

SONGS AND BALLADS

OF the American Revolution; Phœnixiana, or Sketches and Burlesques; Zaidee, from Blackwood's Magazine; Hoare on the Grape Vine.

Also, further supplies of School Books, &c., just received by E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb. 12.

The subscribers will purchase Spirits Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
April 9, 1855. 90tf

JUST PUBLISHED,
A New and Corrected Edition of
Devereux's Equity, Vol. 2.

FOR SOME years past this volume of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina has been out of print. The subscribers have printed a 2d edition, revised and corrected, which they will be happy to furnish to such gentlemen of the profession as have incomplete sets. Orders are solicited. Should they be encouraged sufficiently by the sale of this volume, they propose to follow it by a re-print of Devereux's 1st, 3d, and 4th Law, and Dev. & Battle's 1st Law, all of which are out of print. E. J. HALE & SON.

FAMILY BIBLES.

A LARGE Stock. Also, Pocket Bibles and Prayer Books. E. J. HALE & SON.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 7th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past year, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had with the undersigned in the Boarding house belonging to the School or in private families at $8, per month.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., Dec. 12, 1855. 13tf

CLINTON
FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th inst., after a short vacation.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

The Trustees have engaged for the next year the services of a celebrated Musician, Mr. Stradelli, of the State of New York, to take charge of the Musical Department, and also his Lady, Mrs. Stradelli, to conduct the Painting. These engagements will give superior advantages to those who wish to study the ornamental branches.

The Faculty of Teachers associated with Mr. Graves in conducting the Literary Department, are the same as for the last year, and are well known to be inferior to none. H. A. BIZZELL,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, Jan'y 8, 1856. 69-3m

To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.

I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 12, 1855. 82tf

NEW BOOKS.

LONGFELLOW'S HIAWATHA; The Old Homestead; Isora's Child; Curious Stories about Fairies; M'Cosh on Divine Government; Leighton's Works; Jewett's Ollendorff; Spier's and Surenne's French and English Dictionary; Bolmar's Colloquial Phrases; Greenleaf's Arithmetics and Keys; &c., &c.

Further supplies of the above just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fanny Fern's New Book, ROSE CLARK, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 22.

The Presbyterian Psalmodist, square, or character note edition. Also, the same work round notes. A further supply just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Jan'y 10.

The Song of Hiawatha, by Longfellow. Also, Self-Culture in Reading, Speaking and Conversation, by Sherwood. A further supply just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
Jan'y 14.

FOR SALE.

2,000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Feb'y 5, 1855. 72-tf

BANK OF CLARENDON.

BLANK CHECKS on the new Bank of Clarendon, elegantly printed, for sale at this Office.

Also, blank Notes on all the Banks in town, including the Bank of Clarendon.

North Carolina Readers.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, *upon very favorable terms,* to Teachers, Booksellers, Merchants, Book Pedlars, and others, the **SERIES of NORTH CAROLINA READERS,** Nos. 1 and 2, by PROFESSOR HUBBARD, of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by CALVIN H. WILEY, Esq. now Superintendent of Common Schools. Of Nos. 1 and 2, which are new books, just issued, we will hand a copy gratis to any Teacher who may apply. E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Know Nothing Almanac for 1856.
Geoffrey Moncton, by Mrs. Moodie.
The Hunter's Feast, by Capt. Reid.
Firmillian, a "Spasmodic" Tragedy, by T. Percy Jones.

Also, further supplies of Hiawatha; Fleetwood's Life of Christ; Spiers and Surenne's French and English Dictionary; Anthon's Classical Dictionary; Entick's Latin and English Dictionary; Andrews' Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Andrews' Cæsar; Lovell's U. S. Speaker; Frost's Am. Speaker; Draper's Chemistry; Young Pupil's First Book, &c. E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb. 20.

Impression Paper, for writing without pen or ink; buff, pink, and white Bath Letter Paper; amber laid, silver bordered and plain Visiting Cards; sup'r Bristol Board Cards; Envelopes; &c., &c. Just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.
Jan'y 10.

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
May 28. 4-tf

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by
McLAURIN & STRANGE.
June 12, 1854. 4tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still. McLAURIN & STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.
A. A. McKETHAN

McLAURIN & STRANGE

HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.

April 20, 1855. 95tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T. WADDILL
June 26, 1855. 8tf

FOR SALE.

THE running part of a 2, 3, and 4 horse Wagon, each with Iron Axles, new and ready for use.

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 14, 1855. 88tf

28 Gross (3000) Webster's Elementary Spelling Books. 20 dozen Webster's Pictorial Spelling Books. E. J. HALE & SON.
Nov 13.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

Leather Belting or Bands,
At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices. CHAS. M. LINES,
Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☞ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 31, 1855. 65tf

POCKET BOOK LOST.

THE subscriber lost between Fayetteville and his Store in Sampson county, on the 26th ultimo, his POCKET BOOK, containing one note on Wm. E. Wiley for $261 22; one on M. McKinnon and Furney Pope for $75; one on James O. Guinn for $40; one on John R. Lockamy for $13 25; with several others not remembered. All persons are cautioned against trading for the above notes, and the makers likewise, from paying to any person except myself.

DAN'L McKINNON.
March 3, 1856. 83*4tpd

FOUND.

AT my Horse lot, 6th March, 1856, thirteen miles West of Fayetteville, on Little River, a DARK BAY HORSE, middle size, rides freely, shod before. Which the owner can have by calling and giving satisfactory evidence. THOS. MONROE.

March 14, 1856. 87tf

NOTICE

IS Hereby given, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for Two Shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank in the name of John McArn,—the original Certificate for the same having been lost or destroyed.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r of John McArn.
Feb'y 15, 1856. 79-3m

9,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE

BY the Subscriber in Montgomery County, N. C. timbered mostly with long leaf pine; is good Mining, Farming and Turpentine Lands. Cheap for Cash or Negroes.

All persons are forbidden to trespass on said land after this date without my permission.

NATHAN BYRD.
Pekin, Montgomery Co., Jan. 25, 1856. [illegible]

Montgomery Male Academy.
R. A. CHAMBERS, Teacher.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, 1856. Students coming in within a week of the beginning of the Session will be charged for the whole Session; those coming after that time will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session without a special contract to the contrary.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session of 21 weeks. Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.

Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 60tf

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing,** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.
Feb'y 4, 1856. 75tf

Patent Barrel Machinery.
INTERESTING TO
Mill Owners, Turpentine Distillers,
And all who have an extensive use for Barrels and Kegs.

THE Subscriber is the Proprietor of the Patent of the Machine known as **"TRAPP'S *Patent Barrel Machine,*"** for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling Machines with the right to use them in the several Counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same Machine for the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the Machine:

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin, or Keg, than our Machines make at the rate of **three hundred per day to the single set**—to which we invite the particular attention of all who chhose to give them an inspection.

Advantages over Hand-Made Work.

We make our own Staves and Heading, and make twenty-five per cent. more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, have the same hollow and round as when set up in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of equal weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water-tight.* They cost only about two-thirds what the same article would, if made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at FRANKLINSVILLE, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK,
Franklinsville, N. C.
Dec. 14, 1855. 62-6m

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, so soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.
Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 46tf

More LAW BOOKS.

SANDERS on Uses and Trusts, with American Notes, new edition, 2 Vols. in one.
Williams on Personal Property, American Notes.
Adams's Equity, 2d Edition, (better than the 3d.)
Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 22.

ALMANACS.

TURNER'S North Carolina, and Farmers' and Planters' Alamanacs, for 1856.
E. J. HALE & SON.

The American Almanac for 1856, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb'y 11.